THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

FROM PETERSBURG.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD.

A Rebel Assault on the Union Picket Line Near Fort Drury.

THE STEAMBOAT DISASTER ON THE JAMES.

Further and Important Details.

LOSS OF AN ARMY MAIL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The *Star* says:—The mail steamer *Daniel Webster*, from City Point, reports that yesterday morning heavy cannonading was heard at City Point, in the direction of Petersburg, but may have been only an artillery duel.

On Wednesday night the Rebels made a sudden attack on our pickets near Broadway landing, on the Appomattox. The attack was speedily repulsed, and the ground lost by our men in the surprise retaken.

Owing to the rain and darkness of the night, the Rebels were enabled to gobble up a colonel and forty men.

When the *Webster* was coming down the James river, yesterday, and when near Hog Island, she discovered signals of distress from the steamer *Greyhound*, Gen. Butler's despatch-boat. Upon nearing the *Greyhound* she was found to be on fire. General Butler, General Schenck, and Admiral Porter were on the *Greyhound*, but the steamer *Pioneer* came up and took them off. They were afterwards transferred to the tug *Columbus*, and conveyed to Fortress Monroe.

The *Webster* took off the crew and passengers of the *Greyhound*. The *Greyhound* had been up to City Point, and was on her return when the accident occurred. General Butler and his friends were at dinner at the time, and suddenly the furnace doors blew open, and scattered the coals all over the floor, driving the fireman and engineer from their rooms. The *Greyhound* was almost immediately enveloped in flames, and notwithstanding every effort to save her, she was burned to the water's edge.

Ten horses, belonging to General Butler and staff, which were on the *Greyhound*, were burned to death. Shortly before the accident the *Greyhound* had received from the steamer *Cossack* the army mail for General Butler's Department which mail left Washington yesterday morning, and it is supposed to have been lost.

The *Webster* brought up fifty-nine Rebel deserters.

MARINE DISASTER IN JAMES RIVER.

GENERAL BUTLER'S STEAMER "GREYHOUND" BURNED.

Narrow Escape of Generals Butler and Schenck, and Admiral Porter.

THEY ARE RESCUED BY A TUG-BOAT.

SIX FINE HORSES BURNED.

The Steamer a Total Wreck.

NO LIVES LOST.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 26, via BALTIMORE, by Telegraph, November 27.—This morning, about 11 o'clock, Major-General Butler, accompanied by Admiral Porter and Major-General Schenck, took passage at Bermuda Hundred for Fortress Monroe, in General Butler's swift and beautiful despatch steamer *Greyhound*. When off Hoge Island, about midway between City Point and Fortress Monroe, the boat was discovered to be on fire, and in twenty minutes afterwards she was a perfect sheet of flame.

The situation of General Butler, his distinguished guests, and all on board, was for a time critical in the extreme; but providentially the steam-tug *Columbus* was near at hand, and hastened to the rescue. A boat from the tug quickly put out towards the burning vessel, and succeeded in reaching all on board from their perilous position just in the nick of time. Had it not been for the proximity of the *Columbus*, the nation might have to been called on to mourn the lives of those she could ill afford to spare at the present time.

The steamer was headed for the shore as soon the fire was discovered; but ere she reached more little was left of her, except the hull.

The mail steamer *Webster*, bound for Washington, was a few miles in the rear of the *Greyhound* and hastened to her assistance, but was anticipated by the *Columbus*. General Butler and company were brought to Fortress Monroe on the tug, where he arrived between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. The boat took fire about half-past 1 o'clock P. M.

Six horses were burned to death, but, as far as known, no human lives were lost. The steamer took fire near the boiler, and the flames advanced with remarkable rapidity. The *Greyhound* was a light, graceful, and beautiful steamer, very swift, and elegantly furnished, and was retained by General Butler for his own private use. The news of her destruction, and the narrow escape of Generals Butler and Schenck and Admiral Porter, caused a decided sensation at Old Point.

New Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, November 28.—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says a movement is on foot to connect Cincinnati by rail with Jeffersonville and New Albany by both sides of the Ohio river.

Guerillas Routed.

LOUISVILLE, November 28.—A Federal force of 200 men was sent out from Donaldson and Clarksville yesterday, and attacked Hastings' guerillas near the Yellow creek, routing them. They will probably capture the whole gang.

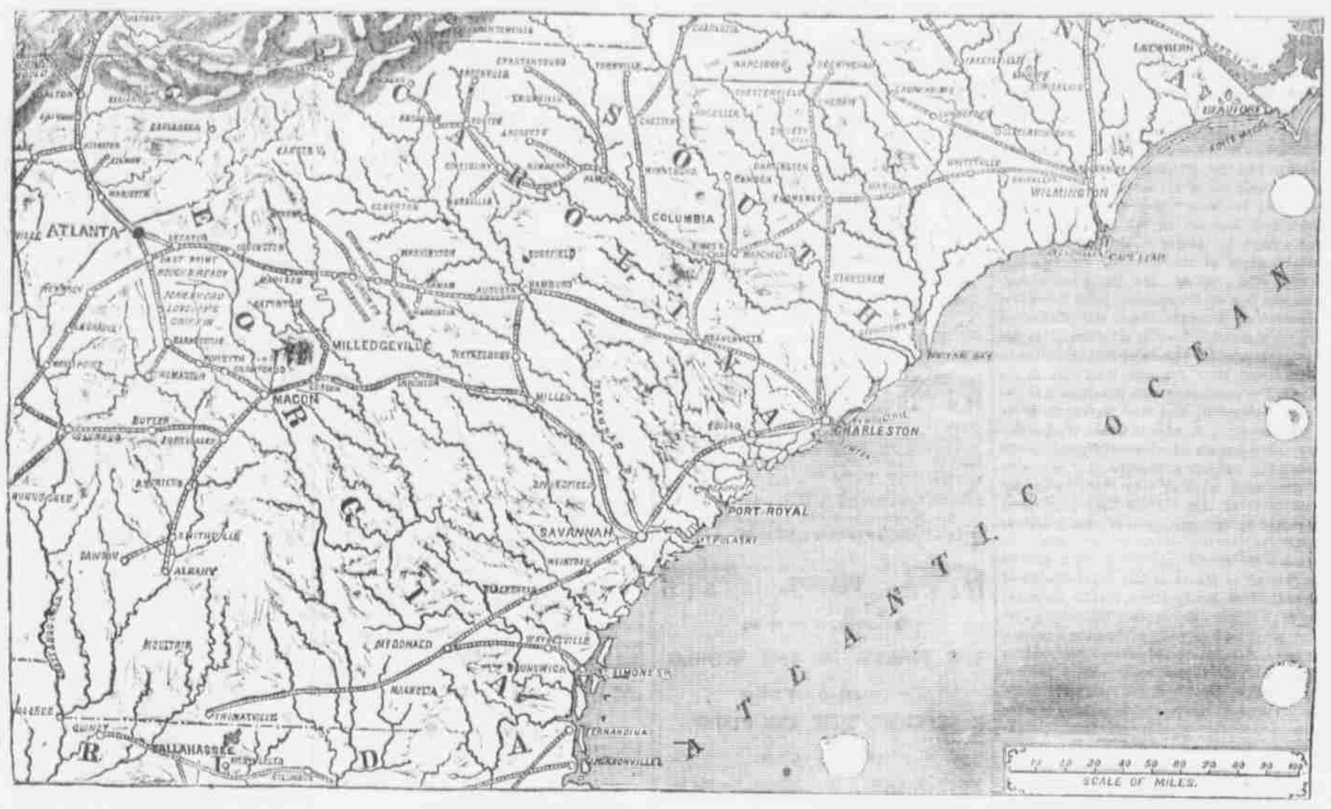
Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 28.—Flour dull and inactive. Western extra nominal at $12@. Wheat is very dull. Southern red $2 75@2 80. Corn active. New white, $1 80; yellow, $1 85. Whisky firm at $1 55.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Flour has advanced 10@15c. for State. Sales of 7000 bbls. at $9 60@10 15 for State; $11 10@11 75 for Ohio; and $10 75@13 25 for Southern. Wheat advanced 3@5c.; sales unimportant. Corn advanced 1@2c. Beef firm. Pork firm at $36@36. Lard firm. Whisky firm, at $2 06.

MAP OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN GEORGIA,

Showing the Route of March of Generals Sherman, Slocum, and Howard Upon Macon, Augusta, Millen, and Savannah.



GENERAL THOMAS' ARMY.

Retreat to Franklin, Tennessee.

OUR TROOPS CONCENTRATING

LOUISVILLE, November 28.—General Thomas is reported to have retreated to Franklin, Tennessee. The military authorities here say that if the report is correct he must be preparing to receive large reinforcements on the way to him before giving battle to Hood, and that he has fallen back for no other purpose.

The Situation.

NASHVILLE, November 23.—General Thomas' forces are very properly located—so cleverly that General Beauregard cannot run the risk of playing too bold a game. Besides, we have been and are being heavily reinforced, and our entire cavalry arm is being overhauled and reorganized by General Wilson, from the Army of the Potomac. The bulk of our army is at Pulaski, on the Decatur and Nashville Railroad, in splendid condition, the men being well fed and well clothed, with money in their pockets. The new troops are distributed judiciously, and put through a rigorous system of drill three times a day.

Pulaski is a very pretty town, near the Alabama State line, between sixty and seventy miles south from Nashville. General Stanley commands the 4th Corps and General Cox the 23d Corps. Both are excellent officers. The whole are under the command of General Schofield in the field, whose headquarters are at Spring Hill, a small place between Franklin and Columbia. General Schofield is greatly beloved as an officer and a man.

His presence, upon all critical occasions, is fully appreciated, while his unadulterated patriotism fills the space in which he moves. His operations from Chattanooga to Atlanta gave the most unbounded evidence of his great military sagacity. Besides, he is a superb fighter and a clever gentleman. General Thomas is still in this city, with headquarters at the St. Cloud Hotel.

I think there will something lively transpire in less than a week in this department, even if the movements of Beauregard do not necessitate some such event before. As long as the latter-named officer remains at Corinth, with his army hovering about Florence, little active will be taken of him. He is not doing us or the Government the least harm so long as he remains in *statu quo*. If he rolls or moolests the people down that way, loyalty does not receive a very painful wound, and the main sufferers will be those who contributed largely towards bringing about the present state of disorder.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Important Capture of Rebel Money.

CAIRO, November 26.—The steamer *Continental* has arrived with New Orleans papers of the 21st instant.

Twenty-seven Rebels were captured while crossing from the east to the west side of the Mississippi river at Chester Bend, and had arrived at New Orleans. Among them was Captain M. D. Montgomery, who was moving to Texas. He had a large amount of stock and $250,000 in foreign exchange, all of which was captured with him.

General Canby is rapidly recovering, and will soon be out again. He is also to attend to business at his house.

The demand for cotton has been somewhat checked lately. Sales have been made at 150 for low middlings and 155 for middlings.

Five notorious Rebel female smugglers and mail-carriers have been banished outside of our lines by General Davis at Vicksburg.

The steamer *Darling* has passed here with 216 bales of cotton for Cincinnati.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Case of Mrs. Hutchins—No Probability of Executive Clemency in Her Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 28.—A despatch from Captain Woolley, Assistant Provost Marshal who took Mrs. Sarah Hutchins to Fitchburg Prison, says he landed her there safely on Saturday. There is no present hope of Executive clemency in her favor, unless all others convicted of less serious offenses are also pardoned.

—The town of Lincoln, in Vermont, gave Lincoln 209 votes; McClellan none.

—Kearsarge mountain is marked on Holland's map of New Hampshire, published at London, in 1784, "Kyar Sarga Mountain; by the Indians Cowissewaschook."

—Hiland Hall, of Bennington, Rep. Pliny A. White, of Coventry, and Merrit Clark, of Poultney, have been confirmed by the Vermont Senate as members of the State Board of Education.

—The Northampton Insane Asylum, in Massachusetts, has now three hundred and sixty inmates, and the management and treatment of Dr. Earle, the new superintendent, are proving highly satisfactory.

—The new fort for the defense of New Haven harbor is pushed forward with great rapidity, and will probably be completed next season. When finished it is to mount eighteen guns, all of large calibre.

REBEL ADMIRAL BUCHANAN AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Prize Steamer "Florida" Sunk by Collision.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—A despatch to the Navy Department from Admiral Porter, dated Fortress Monroe to-day, says:—

The United States steamer *Fort Morgan* arrived at this post at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 27th inst., with the Rebel Admiral Franklin Buchanan and his two aids on board.

Also the following telegram:—

FORTRESS MONROE, November 28.—To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—I have just received a telegram from the commander of the prize steamer *Florida*, informing me that she had sunk in nine fathoms of water.

She had been run into by an army steamer, and badly damaged. I have not heard the particulars, but will inform the Department when I receive the written report.

[Signed] DAVID S. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 28.

Sale of Condemned Clothing.

A large sale of condemned clothing takes place in this city on the fifteenth of December.

Colonel North's Trial.

Colonel North's trial has been postponed until the 9th December, at the request of his counsel.

The Anglo-Rebel Peace Address.

Mr. Parker, who brings the English-Rebel petition for peace, asserts that he will get Fernando Wood to present it to the House of Representatives. The House will refuse to have the address read, of course, and Mr. Parker can only give it publicity through the *World* or *Daily News*.

The Chief Justiceship.

Judge Davis, of Illinois, will, all but certainly, be Chief Justice, vice Taney, and his vacancy on the bench will be filled by the transfer of Judge Usher from the Department of the Interior.

The Situation.

Our military authorities appear in the highest spirits at the general situation.

Our Northern Frontier.

Monsieur Cartier, of the Canadian Government, arrived this morning. It is supposed his visit has reference to the troublous aspect of affairs on our northern frontier.

General Banks.

General Banks will return home shortly to New Orleans.

The Cabinet.

As the Border States will have no representative in the Cabinet after the retirement of Attorney-General Bates, Mr. Blair being already out, it is believed that for this and other reasons, Judge Advocate-General Holt will be appointed Attorney-General.

The Case of the *Florida*.

One or more of to-day's newspapers erroneously attribute to the Washington reporter for the Associated Press, a telegram saying that the pirate *Florida* and crew are to be returned to Brazil, and purporting to give an account of the action of the Government on the subject. It is sufficient at present to say on authority, that those statements are without foundation.

—The Rebels in Canada propose to open a Southern bazaar in Montreal.

—A wild cat was lately shot in Hampshire county, Vermont, weighing nearly 30 pounds.

—A fourteen hundred-barrel oil well was "struck" last week at Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.

—The mansion occupied by Daniel Webster, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, during the first years of his practice, is transformed into an oyster saloon.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

MONDAY, November 28.—The rise in Gold and Exchange this morning has caused a stronger feeling in breadstuffs, but there is very little doing. The export demand for Flour is limited, and only 2100 bbls. were disposed of at $9 75@10 ¾ bbl. for superfine; $10 75@11 87 for extra; $11 50@12 50 for extra family; and $13 for fancy lots. Rye flour is very dull. Corn meal has been in the same range. Small sales of Rye Flour, which is scarce, at $9. In Corn Meal nothing doing. We quote Pennsylvania at $7 50@8 00.

There is a good demand for Wheat at an advance of 2@3c.; sales of 60,000 bushels at $2 40@2 48 for Pennsylvania red and Western red, and $2 65 for Southern. White ranges from $2 70@2 80. Small sales of Rye at $1 70. Corn is active and has advanced 3 cents; sales of 7000 bushels at $1 09 for old; $1 06 for old white, and $1 00@1 01 for new yellow; and $1 05 for new white. Oats have advanced 2 cents per bushel, and are in demand, sales of 6000 bushels at 73c. per bushel. No change in Barley or Malt.

The receipts of Cloverseed continue trifling, and it readily commands $12 75@13 ¾ bbl. Timothy is steady at $5. There is very little Flaxseed coming forward, and it commands $2 45@2 50 ¾ bushel, with sales of 2000 bushels at these figures.

Skins remain as before quoted. About 600 Sheep Pelts sold at $2 @2 05.

Detective Soap is selling at 12c.; Stearine at 14c.; V. S. L. at 12c.; Chemical Olive at 12c.; and Castile (domestic) at 16@16c. Country sells at 13@14c., and Olein at 11@12c. Whisky is unsettled and higher. Sale of 100 bbls. Ohio at $1 52@1 55, now held at the latter figure.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Circular of Regulations for Pilots, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 26.—The following circular, relating to the future government of pilots, has been issued by Rear-Admiral Porter:—

NOTICE TO PILOTS.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP "MALVERN," November 23, 1864.—Complaints are made by the commanders of naval vessels that pilots are seldom seen until close into Cape Henry, and often not until they get inside. In time of war, when a delay of an hour is important to the Government, this neglect on the part of pilots to do their duty (for which they are so amply paid), will not be tolerated.

The boats must cruise further out, and be on the lookout, at all times, for Government vessels. I will have a register kept of those pilot-boats that do not do their duty; and when brought to my notice, I will order them in, anchor them for the rest of the season, and not permit them to pilot in these waters.

In case an accident happens to a Government vessel, owing to a want of energy on the part of pilots, or an absence of pilot-boats from their beats without good and sufficient cause, proceedings will be instituted and the parties made to suffer for their negligence.

Pilot boats, when they can do so, must cruise at least eight (8) miles to the northward and ten (10) miles to the southward of Cape Henry; and when the weather will not permit them to cruise, they must anchor near Cape Henry, ready to give any vessel a pilot that may require one.

Preference must at all times be given to public vessels.

Naval officers are directed to report to me any delinquencies on the part of pilots, and are always to note in their log-books how far outside the Lighthouse the pilots offered their services.

One pilot-boat must at all times be in port, ready to take vessels out, and be prompt in complying with signals.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

The mail steamer *T. Collier*, from City Point Va., brings no news. Affairs are represented to be in the same quiet state.

FROM FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS.

That Town Besieged by Price's Retreating Army—They Skedaddle Before Curtis and Blunt.

Below we give an extract from a letter written by Captain M. S. Crowell, Commissary of Subsistence at Fayetteville, Arkansas. It is dated

"NOVEMBER 9, 1864.—October 28th, Brooks, Sterman &c. (being a concentration of all the bushwhackers in the country) invested the town, taking position on the thickly-wooded crest of an adjoining bluff. After some shelling, charging, and an attempted flank movement, by our forces, they left that point in a hurry, giving us about one hundred bushels of corn, for which our horses were suffering. The Rebels then took position to the southwest, on another bluff, from which they were also routed, and driven several miles into the country. Our loss was four wounded, one of whom has since died. They lost one lieutenant killed, and about fifteen men killed and wounded.

"On the 3d of November, Major-General Fagan, with 6000 to 8000 men, with two pieces of artillery, commenced a bombardment about 12 o'clock. They threw nearly one hundred shells amongst us, keeping up a brisk skirmish firing, and succeeded in plundering most of the houses and hospital. At 5 o'clock they retired. Our loss was one man wounded mortally. They lost one lieutenant and several others killed, besides quite a number wounded, two of the latter in our hospital. Though it had been but a few days since I had sufficiently recovered from severe sickness, to hobble to my office for a little while each day, I took a ride and learned what it was to stand (and die down when I heard a shell coming), in a snow storm in trenches already sufficiently muddy from a two days' rain.

"Next morning (4th) the enemy commenced skirmishing again, but soon left. Generals Curtis and Blunt arrived the same afternoon, an event which to us seemed like the sight of land after a long, rough voyage on a stormy sea.

"Curtis moved southwest after Price. Fagan went east, Sanborn and McNeil were at Cassville—the latter reported to be moving southeast from that town. Peace reigns. A small train has just arrived. Butter, apples, and forage begin to come again from the surrounding country, and once more we feel that all is well."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Glorious Illinois.

The returns are now all in from the glorious State of Illinois, and they exhibit a result more magnificent than the most sanguine Unionist ever dreamed of. The total vote is 345,786, with a majority for Lincoln of 32,088. In 1860, the entire vote footed up 349,633, and a majority for Lincoln of 11,946. The vote of 1863 is 18,997 less than in 1860. Illinois has at least 50,000 voters in front of the enemy, who were not permitted to vote. If they had been allowed the freeman's privilege, the aggregate vote of the State would have approximated 400,000, and the Union majority would have hardly been less than 75,000.

Michigan.

Returns of majorities, nearly full, from Michigan, foot up:—

For Lincoln	16,091
For McClellan	3,734
Majority for Lincoln	11,257

The soldiers' vote is expected to make the total at least 20,000.

The Presidential Majority in Ohio.

The complete returns from all the counties in the State give Lincoln a majority of 37,752 on the home vote—an increase of about 2000 on the Union majority in October. The soldiers' vote will give him a majority of at least 35,000. Ohio looms proudly up with over 60,000 majority for Abraham Lincoln!

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucille Western enters to-night on the third week of her unusually successful engagement, appearing in her great original character in the moral domestic play of *East Lynne; Or, The Elopement*. The success of *East Lynne* has totally eclipsed that of any other play of the time, and the longer it is played the greater the excitement becomes. Miss Western is announced to appear soon in a new play, entitled *Cecil; Or, Love and Hate*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M. 38. Noon, 47. One P. M. 50. Wind, N. by W.

THE NAVY YARD FRAUDS.—The recent thefts and frauds at the Navy Yard are being further ventilated, and in addition to the parties arrested as mentioned on Saturday, four more arrests have since been made. The names of the parties are James Gillingham, chief clerk, Lewis Gillingham, and two others, employed as carters. The names of the two latter we withhold for the present, as they claim that they have been unjustly arrested. They were under the control of Anton Ailes, the boss carter, and allege that if they did anything wrong it was by his order, and that they were not responsible. Their claim of innocence will receive a fair hearing, and until their case is decided no publicity should be given to their names.

It is but just to state, in this connection, that Chief Detective Franklin has rendered efficient aid in ferreting out and bringing to justice those who have been implicated in these gross frauds. Commodore Hull, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is determined to discover the full extent of the robberies, which it is now believed will run to a very high figure. The greatest consternation prevails among the workmen, as they feel that, since the Commodore has undertaken the investigation, there will be no security for the wrong-doers. Between now and to-morrow there will be a number of additional arrests, and in a day or two the full extent of the depredations will be developed to the public. The exposure will excite the wonder and amazement of the people that such a wholesale robbery could have been carried on.

The steps taken by the Government in this matter show that where fraud is proven to exist the guilty parties will be made to suffer, and that no power can save them. Under all administrations frauds have been perpetrated, but it is seldom that the guilty parties are arrested and made to pay the penalty of their acts, as in the present case.

NEW COAL PIER.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's coal pier at New Castle will be in readiness for use in a week or ten days. This pier is for the accommodation of the winter coal trade, when the suspension of navigation on the Delaware and Raritan Canal closes the upriver route to New York, leaving the down-river or sea route the only open way to the Eastern markets. Hence, hereafter, in winter, if ice in the Delaware renders approach to the Richmond piers difficult to sea colliers, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's trains, which usually diverge from the Schuylkill at Laurel Hill to cross over via Nicetown to the Delaware at Richmond, will continue down the Schuylkill to Gray's Ferry, and thence on down along the Delaware via Chester and Wilmington to New Castle, there to unload into sea colliers, thirty-six miles below Richmond.

This arrangement will give the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad a navigation programme available in all months of the year, and will add to its unequalled and unexampled efficiency to handle anthracite coal.

OUR INCREASING POPULATION.—In 1855 we polled 79,198 votes; in 1860 it was 82,352, an increase of 11,846; and in 1865 we polled 96,602, an increase over 1860 of 11,250, or within 596 votes of being equal to the increase from 1856 to 1860. But it is not alone by the elections that our increase of population is shown. Every housekeeper has full knowledge of the present scarcity of dwellings for rent. For eighteen months past, the old familiar placard "For Rent" has disappeared from the walls, and moving days are not now nearly so frequent as they were a few years ago. The scarcity of houses can only be accounted for by the largely increased population. The records of the Building Inspectors show that the number of dwellings erected within the past year has been steadily increased, and that they exceed those of years before the war. In 1859, permits for 1858 dwellings were issued; in 1860 the number increased to 2531, and while there was a falling off in 1861, the first year of the Rebellion, to 1555, it took a start again in 1862, when 2154 dwellings were authorized, and in 1863, when 2465 were erected.

IMPROVEMENT AT THE FAIRMONT WATER WORKS.—In a week or two the work of placing new turbine wheels at Fairmount Water Works will be commenced by the Chief Engineer. One or two of the old wheels will be removed, so as to allow workmen to blast the rock for the purpose of preparing the foundation for the new wheels. The turbine wheels, it is claimed, will do twice the amount of work of the old ones, and require a less depth of water in the forebay.

The old breast wheels can be kept in operation not longer than eighteen hours per day, and are capable of pumping into the reservoirs 12,727,768 gallons per day. Turbine wheels would be capable of running constantly, and being generally constructed horizontally, can be increased in diameter as required. The comparative expense for repairs of turbines and breast wheels is said to be fully fifty per cent. in favor of the former. It is estimated that the entire expense for the construction and erection of five turbine wheels, construction of pumps, removal of old wheels, &c. will amount to about $112,000.

"HAUNTED CASTLE POLKA."—This is a neat piece of music for the parlor and ball-room, that has been laid upon our table by the publisher, Mr. W. R. Smith, Agent, No. 135 N. Eighth street. Harper F. Smith is the author.

PANIC AMONG STOREKEEPERS.—This evening a meeting of storekeepers will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets, to take action in relation to an ordinance recently passed by Councils, and which, having received the signature of the Mayor, is now a law. The ordinance referred to prohibits the public footway of any street being occupied or obstructed in any manner whatever. The most objectionable parts of the bill to storekeepers are the following:—

Section 10 provides that no signboard, pole, or thing to show the place of business, or merchandise, or things which the occupant thereof has to dispose of, shall extend or project from any dwelling or building (except lamps) into or over the footways of any street, below the top of the first story, or to a greater extent than four feet three inches on any of the other parts of such building.

Section 17 provides that no goods, wares, or merchandise, whether for sale or otherwise, shall be placed on any part of the footway in front of any house or premises occupied by any person or persons.

Copies of the ordinance have been placed in the hands of the high constables, and are now being served upon business people. It is the intention of the city authorities to strictly enforce the new law, and already quite a number of storekeepers have been fined for its violation.

A MAMMOTH TURTLE.—Mr. Abel Bennett, a son of Captain Bennett, an old resident of East Kensington, in this city, captured a mammoth turtle, while on a fishing excursion, at Cedar Point, St. Mary's county, Maryland, of which place he is a resident, a week or so since. The turtle is of the "hawk-bill" species, and weighs nine hundred pounds. The head measured thirty-eight inches in circumference. The length of the turtle was six feet four-and-a-half inches, and it was twenty inches in diameter. The bottom shell was two feet eleven inches in length, and two feet ten inches in width. The top shell was so capacious that a son of Mr. Bennett, fourteen years of age, could enter it and paddle himself around in water.

This turtle was captured by means of nets, and towed into shallow water, where it was secured.

ARREST OF A ROBBER.—This morning, about half-past 3 o'clock, Officer Oakes, of the Nineteenth Ward Police, arrested a man while descending from an awning post in front of a house in Richmond street, above Cumberland. The fellow had climbed up, and lifting the window sash had entered the second story front room. He was about rifling the pockets of a pair of pants, containing $800, when one of the inmates of the room was awakened and the rascal fled. As he was descending, he was pulled by the officer, and recognized as an old offender, known as Francis McNamee. He was arrested only a few weeks since, charged with the larceny of $600, obtained in a similar manner. He was admitted to bail, and was awaiting his trial at court. This morning he was committed to prison in default of bail, to stand trial.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 49 men, of whom 27 were enlisted for three years, 3 for two years, and 10 for one year. They were credited to the different wards as follows:—Seventh Ward, 1; Eighth Ward, 1; Ninth Ward, 8; Tenth Ward, 2; Fifteenth Ward, 29; Eighteenth Ward, 2; Twentieth Ward, 2; Twenty-first Ward, 2; Twenty-third Ward, 3. During the past week the sum of $28,700 was paid out for bounties to volunteers.

CITY MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths reported at the office of the Board of Health during last week was 291. Of the persons who died 164 were males, and 127 females. The deaths and interments of soldiers numbered 35.

SHOT HIMSELF.—William Stuard, an orderly at Camp Cadwalader, accidentally shot himself at Eighth and Spring Garden streets. He was carelessly handling a pistol at the time.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Mens, Youths's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

FALL CLOTHING.—
Clothing to suit the Fall of the Year.
Clothing to suit the tastes of Gents.
Clothing to suit the taste of Sports.
Clothing to suit the fall of Atlanta.
Clothing to suit the fall of Richmond.
Clothing to suit the fall of Mobile.
Clothing to suit the fall of Charleston.
Clothing to suit the fall or rise of anybody, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price, under the Continental.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.—A great many sewing machines are now in use, and numerous improvements have been made since the introduction of this time and labor saver, which render the machines of this latter day far superior to those made ten or fifteen years ago. It has been with sewing machines as with every other important invention; they were not perfect at first, but required time and attention, with skill and ingenuity, in order that they might accomplish what it was intended they should. The first machines were complicated; but it was not long before improvements followed in their mechanical structure, so that, while simplified, they were more durable and capable of doing a greater range of work. The Florence machine is free from the objections attached to others, and, being of a very recent make, and the manufacturers having had the experience of improvements in other machines, possesses points of excellence and merit belonging to no other. In the "Florence" machine, the Chain and Loop stitch is discarded, and the Lock stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric, is adopted. To meet the objections against this favorite stitch, viz.: want of elasticity, liability to ravel at the end of seams, requiring them to be fastened or tied by hand, and the want of strength for a certain class of seams, such as the bias, or inside seam of pants, three other stitches are added, the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, each of which is stronger and more elastic than the Lock. These stitches require no complication of machinery, but are made with as much ease and facility, and with as little machinery, as other machines make one stitch. The Florence machines possess numerous advantages over others, which will be readily perceived on examining them. One important one is the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the same, or fasten the ends of the seams, without turning the fabric. Another great advantage is having a perfect and uniform tension of thread, which regulates and adapts itself to the different kinds of fabric, and no springs to get out of order. The Florence justly merits the appellation of *the best Family Sewing Machine* in the world.

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,
Or rare quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	Over 500 of these instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	For sale only by	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 613 Chestnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 613 Chestnut street.

CHOICE CARAMELS,
Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
Punch Caramels. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

TO THOSE wishing Life Insurances the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., with a branch office at No. 409 Chestnut street, for Eastern Pennsylvania offers superior advantages.

During the year past this Company has more than doubled its business. Its business in this city has also been increased largely. Its dividends have been forty per cent., with good prospect of increasing in future. Its dividends are made every year in January, and paid in cash to those who pay premiums all cash, and applied to pay the notes, when notes are given, for half of the premium. The Ætna offers various tables and plans for life insurance, and books will be furnished free of expense, explaining life insurance. No. at 409 Chestnut street.

Agents are wanted for the city and Eastern Pennsylvania by C. R. Brush, Manager of the Philadelphia branch office, No. 409 Chestnut street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes,
Suitable for Presents.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHS of all styles made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. As we desire to accommodate all who call, we advise our patrons to come early.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, November 28.

The Stock Market is dull this morning, with the exception of Government loans, which are in demand, and prices have again advanced, with sales of 5-20s to notice at 106@107, an advance of 1¼; and 10-40s at 98½; 6s of 1881 are quoted at 112@112½; and 7 30s at 115@116.

Railroad shares continue very heavy, and the sales are limited. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bonds sold at 105; 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 67½ for Reading; 67¼ for Pennsylvania; 44 for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Philadelphia and Germantown; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 38½ for Catawissa preferred; 65 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 33 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is little or nothing doing. 55 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 34½ for Spruce and Pine, a decline of ½; 15 for Arch Street, a decline of ½; and 10 for Race and Vine; 60½ was asked for Second and Third, a decline of ½; 49 for Tenth and Eleventh; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 25 for Green and Coates, a decline of ½; and 28½ for Girard College.

Bank shares are very firm, and prices are rather better. North America sold at 180, an advance of 4; and Kensington at 80, an advance of 2; 74 was bid for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 42 for Penn Township; 50 for Girard; 60 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 40 for Consolidation; and 47½ for Commonwealth.

Canal shares continue dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 39, an advance of 1; 32¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, an advance of ¼; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Coal Oil shares are inactive, and prices are unsettled. Olmstead sold at 3¾, an advance of ¼; Oil Creek at 7½, a decline of 1; Mineral Oil at 2 94@3, which is a slight advance; Dalzell at 9¾; Perry at 5@5¼; Irving at 10½; and McElhany at 6.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent. per annum; prime paper is scarce, and quoted at 7½@9 per cent., as to quality.

Gold has advanced 3 per cent. since Saturday evening; opening at 227½, advanced and sold at 228½ at 10 o'clock; fell off and sold at 227 at 11; rallied and sold at 228¾ at 12; and 230 at 1 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 28.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

400 sh	McClintock	53½	200 sh	Walnut Island	5¾
400 sh	Story Farm	3	300 sh	do	5¾
100 sh	do	3	300 sh	do	5¾
500 sh	do	2¾	300 sh	do	5¾
200 sh	do	3	300 sh	do	5¾
100 sh	do	2 3/16	300 sh	do	5¾
100 sh	Excelsior	1¾	100 sh	do	5¾
150 sh	do	2	100 sh	do	5¾
200 sh	Bronco	2¾	300 sh	do	5¾
200 sh	do	2¾	900 sh	do	5¾
100 sh	do	2¾	600 sh	do	5¾
100 sh	do	2¾	600 sh	do	5¾
200 sh	do	2¾	1000 sh	do	6
100 sh	do	3	850 sh	Dalzell Oil	9¾
1450 sh	do	3½	100 sh	Curtis Oil	1¾
100 sh	do	3¾	1000 sh	Olmstead	3¾
200 sh	El Dorado	2¾	100 sh	Organic Oil	1¾
200 sh	do	2¾	400 sh	Perry	5¼
200 sh	Howe's Eddy	1¾	300 sh	Union	2 3/16

FIRST BOARD.

$2500	U S 5-20s	106	50 sh	Lehigh C & N	34
$100	do	106¼	5 sh	Wyoming Cal	70
$3000	do	107	100 sh	Oil Creek	7¾
$400	do	106¾	100 sh	do	7¾
$500	U S 10-40s	98¼	200 sh	Mineral Oil	2 3/16
$3000	Am. Gold	15 227	100 sh	Dalzell Oil	9¾
$2500	do	15 9 227⅜	25 sh	Irwin Oil	10¾
$100	8 sh	Nav. 6s '82	80	500 sh	do
$2000	Phil. & Erie 6s	81	500 sh	Perry Oil	5¼
$1000	Pa. R. 2d m 6s	108¾	100 sh	do	5¼
$4000	Reading bds	70	101	200 sh	do
$1000	Read. bds '44	105	500 sh	do	5
$8 100	Lehigh Val bds	102¾	100 sh	Mahoning Oil	6
	2 sh	N America	180	300 sh	Germania
	6 sh	Kensington	80	100 sh	Alleg & Pitt
	100 sh	N. Y. & M	12¾	600 sh	Mineral Oil
	117 sh	Locust Mount	54	100 sh	Sen. Nav. pf
	200 sh	Blz Mount	58	11 sh	Penna R

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½	A. M.	227½	12 M. 228

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an earlyhour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1864.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The *Age* of last Saturday accuses the *Press* of preaching a new crusade, by publishing a communication containing a charge of disloyalty against Catholics, and with commenting favorably upon it. The *Age* forgot to mention that the remarks of the *Press* included the severe reprobation of any attempt to cast suspicion upon a numerous body of our fellow-citizens. But the *Press* is able to take care of itself. Our object in noticing this attack is quite different from that of taking up the cudgels for another paper.

We feel quite sure that the Catholics do not wish the championship of the *Age*, whose advocacy would damn any cause but one which is already damned; and that it is by no means so devoted to Catholic interests, as desirous to identify itself with a respectable portion of the people, and hopeful, that some existing misapprehension in the public mind may have caused irritation among Catholics, and rendered them disposed to throw themselves into the arms of the proprietors of the *Age* and—buy their papers.

Our chief object is to explain the origin of the mistake which induced some persons to believe that there is anything in Catholicism which is inimical to the Government. The impression to that effect which has arisen in the minds of some persons, is derived from the very common error of mistaking effect for cause.

When the Rebellion commenced, the people of the North, both Catholics and Protestants, were of one accord. As it progressed, persons from both religions became disaffected. Yet both religions had remained precisely the same. So both loyalty and disloyalty have shown themselves to be perfectly compatible with both religions. It is very clear, then, that if any change occurred, it could not have been effected by religion.

There are various causes which conduced to make changes in men of all denominations, and of all these none was so potent as the Emancipation Proclamation. Upon the Irish population, the Proclamation acted with an effect tenfold greater than that produced upon any other people. This very act, which confirmed the Germans in their loyalty, alienated thousands of Americans and Irishmen. Yet although the act was the same act, the alienation of most of the Americans who fell away in loyalty, was superinduced by an essentially different motive from that which ruled Irishmen. The first still had the fatuity to believe in the Constitutional rights of the South, while the latter were thinking of themselves.

It seems almost a work of supererogation to show why the Emancipation Proclamation alienated the Irish more than others. There can scarcely be a man of ordinary observation who does not know that there is antagonism existing between the Irish and colored populations. The Irish imagined that the liberation of slaves would prove injurious to them as the laboring population of the North, by reducing the price of labor; and, in addition, they were fearful lest the liberation of slaves was a step in the direction of a movement which would place the free colored population of the North on a footing of political equality with them.

Now the greater number of the Irish population in this country are Catholics; and when, on the occasion of the Emancipation Proclamation, a revulsion took place in the feelings of some of them, they were affected merely as individuals, and not having ceased to be Catholics, shallow thinkers thought proper to impute disloyalty as a consequence of Catholicism. The matter is in a nutshell, and this is the kernel.

Let us all deplore and deprecate the attempt to introduce the spirit of religious fanaticism into this war. No! that is not enough! Let us scotch the serpents who dart such venom. Reason is the antidote for their bane. We only ask the perfect liberty of speech, which we are willing to accord to all men.

Jomini enumerates three kinds of war:—the national, the civil-political, and the civil-religious. He might have added servile war. He defines a national war as that which is made at the same time against the armies and the population of a country. The national element of war exists in this Rebellion, because, unlike other civil wars which have occurred in the history of the world, the line of division is geographically not less defined than it is abruptly drawn between the sentiments of the people. Referring to the invasion of a country in a national war, Jomini says:—"The army which enters such a country possesses only the ground whereon it encamps. Its supplies can only be obtained at the sword's point. Its trains are everywhere threatened or captured."

The national and civil-political elements are the only ones which have entered into this strife. Let us be thankful that the violence of the others has been averted. Our difficulties are surely great enough. The territorial isolation of the Rebels combines with their civil fury, to render this contest the amazing spectacle that it presents, of men so maddened by their fruitless efforts, that, to conquer, they are ready to sacrifice the Thing whose fancied insecurity aroused their ire against the people who scarce trod except with caution near its respected shadow.

Thank Heaven! this war still lacks servile insurrection and religious fanaticism. We do not need or wish a San Domingo even at the South, and we should feel deeply grateful that no religious differences direct our arms against each other. Shall we introduce them into our own household? We must stand shoulder to shoulder. Creeds make no division where the maintenance of a country's cause is service to the God whom all confess.

Loyalty belongs to no particular creeds incompatible with none, it comprehends all. None are even adverse to it. This very hour, there are thousands of Catholic Americans and Catholic Irishmen fighting, as officers and soldiers, quite as valiantly and loyally as the best Protestants by their side. It is not because men are Catholics or Protestants that some are astray. Let other people confound causes and effects; Americans should be too elevated. May they be patient, too, and know

That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to better things.

REBEL INCENDIARIES.

There is no use in venting denunciations against the wretches who fired the city of New York. Words cannot fitly paint the atrocity, nor death punish it sufficiently. The question is simply, What is to be done.

For months we have had rumors that an attempt would be made to fire the principal cities of the loyal States, but the public lent an incredulous ear to the information. Better, far better, that they should in future disabuse their minds of the impression that there are some deeds which Rebels would scruple to perpetrate. There is only one security which we now possess. They can attempt nothing worse.

That the plot signally failed, is owing to no precautions of the citizens of New York, but merely to the fact that the hotels there have been for years provided with means adequate to the extinction of fire within their limits.

Is not the fact startling enough without any details? In New York, on the night of the 25th inst., the hotels St. Nicholas, St. James, Lafarge, Metropolitan, Tammany Hall, Belmont, Lovejoy, United States, Howard, Fifth Avenue, New England, Astor, and Barnum's Museum were all fired by Rebel incendiaries, who applied the torch in seventeen places. They fired these immense buildings, too, at a time when, if their designs had succeeded, many persons would have found escape impossible.

It may be our turn next, or New York's again to-morrow, perhaps Boston's the day afterward, and war will then have come into peaceful chambers where the grandam feebly sits, and the babe lies in slumber. To us these reflections must surely bring the question, What shall we do.

There seems to be no reason for doubting that an order similar to that of General Dix, which requires the registry of all persons coming from Rebel limits, must in future be rigidly enforced.

For the arrest of the present criminals, and for the prevention or punishment of future incendiary attempts, no plan could be devised better than a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars by the insurance companies of each of our large cities. Twenty thousand dollars should be offered for information which would lead to the arrest and conviction of the principals in the incendiarism, and ten thousand dollars apiece for the same services against the subordinates. In such an emergency, one hundred thousand dollars is not a large sum for the insurance companies of each city to pledge. If a plot succeed, they might lose twenty times that amount. It is useless to offer small sums for such a service. The men who can give evidence may fear to incur danger, and they are liable to other influences which might deter them from giving information. The sums must be large enough to overcome the reluctance of such men to encounter risks, and to render others zealous in promoting the discovery of the incendiaries.

There are two great consolations which this event brings in its train. One is, that in all countries where the news spreads it must effect irreparable damage to the cause of the Rebellion, for it is scarcely within the verge of possibility, that so wholesale and determined an attempt was made without high authorization. The other is, that New York may be constrained to think less highly of its Southern friends, and deem their last act rather too warm a proof of their affection.

TESTS OF OFFICE.

The late elections of members to our City Councils have decided that the machinery of our municipality will be, for another year at least, in the hands of the Union party. To that party, therefore, will belong the right of filling the vacant offices which are within the gift of Councils. There occur in the beginning of every year vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the Gas Works, of the Poor, in the Highway Department, and many other positions, which it is of vital importance to the city should be filled by able and honest men. In the choice of these officers, we earnestly urge the Union caucus to select as their candidates honest, able, and patriotic men. There are within the Union ranks gentlemen to whom the party owes such marks of its confidence and esteem.

Let the test of office applied by Thomas Jefferson be adopted as their guide. "Is "he honest? is he capable? is he true to the "Constitution?" should be the inquiries, and not, as it has been in days gone by, "What "has he done for the party? what is his per"sonal influence? and is he likely to support "us in return for our support of him?" Beneath the rule of the *late* Democratic party, these were the questions propounded. Let the opponents of the Union party never be able, with truth, to say the same of its nominees.

Honesty is the great requisite for city office. That their opinions on national affairs are those held by the true Union men of to-day, is a requisite which the caucus will of course demand before a nomination will be for a moment considered, and although in the discharge of the legitimate duties of a municipal officer, the occupant will come but little in contact with national affairs, yet the crisis demands that loyal men hold every office, high or low.

In the Democratic *regime* all the positions have been given to politicians, and dishonesty has been so prevalent, that the holding of a city office caused a man's honor to be suspected. We feel confident that the days of corruption are past, and that beneath the administration of our Sheriff elect, honest, fair, and upright dealing will characterize the administration of his office, as has always marked the actions of his private life.

Capability is the second requisite given by Jefferson. A man may be honest and well-meaning, yet through incompetency and weakness bring disrespect upon his position and himself. Firmness and intelligence are demanded by the people as a right. We have many instances of the incapacity of public officers. Only a few months since, through political gerrymandering of the Democratic party, a certain Board of Trustees of our city were actually compelled to dismiss upwards of fifty Union men from their employment, although in that very Board the two parties were equally divided. We want no more such instances of incapacity. We must and will have capable men. The Union caucus of Councils held in their hands an opportunity of making themselves deservedly popular, or of placing their party in the same unfavorable position that the Democratic party hold to-day. The former course, we feel assured, they will adopt.

Is he true to the Constitution? is the third requisite of office. On this head we need say little. The importance of true men being the candidates is fully appreciated by the members of the caucus, and we have no fears that the Union party will ever disgrace itself by giving to traitors the gifts in its possession. We feel confident that the officers elected by Councils this year will be honest, capable, and patriotic men—a pride not only to their party, but also to the whole city of Brotherly Love.

SHERMAN AND THE REBEL PRESS.

The Richmond papers are very much exercised as to the precise whereabouts and intentions of General Sherman. That he is doing something is as certain as that he is somewhere. The Richmond *Sentinel*, the Richmond *Whig*, the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the Richmond *Examiner* have exercised their ingenuity as to whether his attempts are on Macon or Augusta, and the leading papers of Augusta and Savannah are either wroth as to the secret sessions of the Rebel Legislature, or speculative as to the appearance of a "phantom fleet" on the Georgian coast.

Upon the very day which we celebrated as Thanksgiving, the Richmond papers do not appear to have received any despatches wherewith to congratulate themselves. The most cheering news seems to be "somewhat confirmatory" of the report that Macon, up to that date, had not been attacked by Sherman, and that the latter has not "altogether failed" to meet with opposition at a point on his route which the Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th pronounces nameless for the present. The expectation that Sherman will come to grief before he reaches the coast is resolutely cherished by the Richmond editors, and the speculations rife of his movement on Macon are given for what "they are worth." The Richmond *Sentinel* of last Friday relates that a force of cavalry entered Milledgeville on the night of the previous Sunday, and burned the capitol and the penitentiary. Augusta is a most important point in the Department of Georgia. Says the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th:—"It is believed that the "large fleet which has been in preparation in "the James river for some time past is in"tended to co-operate with Sherman at the "proper moment, and that Savannah is its "destination." It adds that last Wednesday was the occasion of unusually good spirits among the military authorities, but is unable to determine whether they were caused by good news or not. *Could* they have been promoted by the appearance of this phantom fleet?

One of the most speaking facts in regard to the defense of Macon is the republication of the order from headquarters, for the information of all citizens and soldiers in that city and its vicinity. All capable of bearing arms are supposed to be interested in this order, and to comply with its requirements within twelve hours' notice. By it every man capable of bearing arms in Macon and its vicinity was required to join forthwith in some military organization. Commanding officers were required to furnish certificates of membership to their men, that the fact might be ascertained as to every man having complied with this order, as the Provost Guard was instructed to call upon every man for his papers. No one is excused upon any pretense whatever, and every man refusing to join some company was ordered to be arrested, the commandant of Post Macon being charged with the strict execution of the order.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, on the other hand calls Jeff. Davis to account for the non-reinforcement of Northern Georgia, and suggests that the authorities are asleep; or supposing the Georgians to be in a thoroughly defensible condition, have left them to take care of themselves. It rails at him for his conscription measures, and for the attempt to gag the whole Rebel press. In several parts of the South, the press demands that the secret sessions of the Rebel Congress should be broken up. The Augusta *Chronicle* goes so far as to say that Jeff. Davis is to blame for the destitute condition of the Georgia soldiery, and is responsible for their being without socks and other comfortable clothing. Perhaps Davis wishes to illustrate in them another Valley Forge.

Meanwhile Sherman is applying those principles of warfare which hitherto have rendered him so successful. From the darkness which now obscures him a light will emerge, let us hope, which will pale all his former achievements. Through the long distance a voice will soon ring, speaking of success.

He has taken up the gauntlet. He is moving to the Alabama river. It bisects the Confederacy, and, despite every opposition, he will hold it.

A HEALTHY LIE.

The *Age* this morning begins its editorial article on the war thus:—

"The War.—We are able to trace Sherman's "progress down to last Wednesday. Both of his "expeditions have been checked."

Is the above intended for the foreign market, or only for the Copperhead gold speculators, who have succeeded in putting gold up to 250 on just such lies as this?

WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD.

Hon. William G. Moorhead has resigned the position of President of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and will sail, accompanied by his family, in the steamer from New York on Wednesday. While Mr. Moorhead's chief object is that rest and relaxation from business cares to be found in foreign travel, he has in view several important financial projects connected with the development of railroad and mining interests in this country, and the formation of such alliances with European skill and capital as will produce the highest results. Mr. Moorhead has been concerned in some of the largest and most important business interests in the United States.

He has been a leading spirit in the construction of almost all of the great public works of our State, and has contributed largely in means and influence to every enterprise that could advance the interests of Philadelphia or Pennsylvania.

As a partner in the house of Jay Cooke & Co., a large share of the labors and responsibilities of negotiating the 5-20 loan, which proved so great a success, devolved upon him. It was through his unwearied exertions, and the strength of public confidence in his ability and integrity, that the immense railroad stretching from Philadelphia to Erie was brought to a triumphant completion, and its thronged passenger cars and packed freight trains are living monuments to his industry and genius. The best wishes of troops of friends accompany Mr. Moorhead across the ocean, and into the far off scenes he shall visit.

MARRIED.

WORTH—BEALER.—In Camden, N. J., on the 24th, by Rev. C. H. Payne, Mr. Parkhurst Worth, of Lowertown, N. J., to Miss Sarah E. Bealer, of Camden.

BRADSHAW—GRAHAM.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Geo. A. Dashiell, at his residence, 431 Twenty-second street, Mr. Jesse Bradshaw to Miss Ellen Graham, both of this city.

DIED.

COPE.—On the 26th instant, John Cope, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 663 N. Eleventh street, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

DEEMER.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. Lottie L., wife of Edw. S. Deemer, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2232 Coral street, above York, on Wednesday afternoon, 30th instant, at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Monumental Cemetery.

LOUGHLIN.—On the 25th instant, John K. Loughlin, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 617 S. Ninth street, on Tuesday morning next, at half past 8 o'clock. Funeral service at the Church of St. Philip de Neri.

SHOEB.—On Sunday, the 27th instant, Mr. John B. Shoeb.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1723 Wallace street, on Thursday morning, December 1, to proceed to St. James the Less.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRY,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the utmost success by Dr. Von Mansfelde, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing many valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1207 Walnut street.

The Finest Quality Flour
Of the Choicest Brands,
Fresh Ground
And constantly for sale by
Harper & Bro's,
Arch and Third.

George Steck & Co.'s
PIANOS
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.
Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by the 1st inst., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chestnut streets.

PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.
CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

THE SCHOMACKER

PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH.

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE.

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers; perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear for the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to supply such pianos as he sells to order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own experienced workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make the branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over other's, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior pianos. We are satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality—Orders may be left at the Company's offices, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and no cash dividends of profits from the sale of the coal may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 1 next, of the Mutual Bear Mountain Franklin Coal Company, Office No. 121 S. Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital $500,000, in 62,500 shares. Reserved working capital, $250,000 in shares.

Subscription of 4 shares, $30; of 10 shares, $80; of 20 shares, $150; of 50 shares, $350; of 100 shares, $650; of 200 shares, $1200.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at Bear Mountain Tunnel, with extensive Mining and Coking Facilities, an excellent Double Railroad, Wharf, Barge Sloops, Engines, Railroads, and all other necessaries and appendages, to fully operate, extensively, during the year, to be extended to 100,000 tons per year.

This Coal is of the best quality, classed as the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other Veins of the same, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, at all the present cost price of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the home, within the usual distance of the Company's coal-yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 120 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayer Heyer.

Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert F. Kinghorn, H. Schmoele.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.

A. B. Jansen, Secretary. 11-21-1m

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-23

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

AMUSEMENTS.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN S. FORD.
Also, in the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, Ford's New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, November 28 and 29,
THE GREAT SHAKSPEARIAN TRIUMPH,
To be followed on Monday Evening by the Admired Tragedy, in which he will appear for the eighteenth time,
MR. LOWIS FOLLETT,
In his grander impressive personation of
CORIOLANUS,
Witnessed by
HUNDREDS OF VAST AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES,
And including many of
THE LEADING MINDS OF OUR CITY,
Who have pronounced this personation as
A GREAT MASTERPIECE OF ART,
Which every lover of the Drama should see.
Coriolanus.....MR. LOWIS FOLLETT
Aufidius.....MR. S. FORREST
Menenius.....MR. J. WALLACK
Sicinius.....MR. J. MCCULLOUGH
Brutus.....MR. J. MCCULLOUGH
Volumnia.....MADAME PONISI
Virgilia.....MISS ALICE GRAY
Young Marcius.....MR. J. MCCULLOUGH
And
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY.
This great play is presented in a style of unexcelled completeness in
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. FORREST APPEARS
EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.
The Box Book for the sale of reserved seats, now open between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.
Admission to all parts of the House, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 extra.
PHILIP E. THOMAS, Treasurer.

We propose to improve the public with the fact that this arrangement will PRECLUDE THE REPETITION OF CORIOLANUS beginning a few evenings. The engagement of Mr. FORREST is limited positively to Three—and but Three—nights more, as will appear in ALL OF HIS SHAKSPEAREAN AND OTHER PERSONATIONS, duly announced for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the office of the management here.

Under no circumstances, therefore, can Coriolanus be again presented. The Winter Season is more well known, unless will be given after a very brief time. 11-28

NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT."
NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

SUNDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
NOVEMBER 28 AND 29,
LAST WEEK
Of the highly successful series of Josh Hogeboom's thrilling sensational Romances, in five acts of
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
OR, UNDER THE SNOW,
OR, UNDER THAT SNOW,
OR, UNDER THE SNOW,
WITH ALL ITS
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
And the
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
including the popular favorites of Miss EFFIE ELLSLER, Mrs. SHEPHERD, Miss MAGGIE WEAVER, Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. LEWIS BAKER, Mr. J. T. WARD, AND OTHERS.
Among the many beautiful and startling Tableaux that pervade the entire course of the Drama, the most prominent is
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE,
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE,
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE,
WHICH IS NIGHTLY RECEIVED BY
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
FROM AUDIENCES THAT
CROWD THE THEATRE IN EVERY PART,
PAUVRETTE IS A
GENUINE SUCCESS,
THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC
Alike uniting in the most high praise upon its production.
The performances will continue, on the Evening mentioned, with the very best available Talent.
Doors open at 7; Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., where seats can be secured.
PHILIP E. THOMAS, Treasurer.

"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."
"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
The young, beautiful favorite actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Will personate her double character of
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,
In the moral, emotional play of
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
Due notice will be given of the appearance of
MISS WESTERN in a new play.
11-28-1t CECILE; OR, LOVE AND HATE.

CONCERT HALL! CONCERT HALL!!
CONCERT HALL! CONCERT HALL!!

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
HOME AGAIN. HOME AGAIN.
FIRST NIGHT OF J. S. CLARKE,
Who will appear in three glorious pieces and four characters.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
THE FAT BOY,
Wardlaw.....J. S. CLARKE
To be followed by the Comedy of
LOVE IN LIVERY.
To conclude with the roaring Farce of
SOMEBODY'S COAT.
Friday, Benefit of J. S. CLARKE
Box Office open from 10 to 5.

TUESDAY EVENING.
TUESDAY EVENING.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864,
AT 8½ P. M
THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE,
BY THE
Philadelphia Classical Quintette Club,
Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, PLAGEMANN, SCHMITZ.
SINGLE TICKETS.....50 Cents
Package of 25 tickets, good at all times.....$10
Package of 50 tickets, good at all times.....$16
For sale at the Music Store of J. E. Gould. 11-25-4t

GREAT LECTURE OF THE SEASON,
GREAT LECTURE OF THE SEASON.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the
CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-1

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.
THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.

"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."
THEODORE TILTON, Esq.,
OF THE
NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT,"
Will deliver a Lecture on this subject, in
CONCERT HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Meriden's Bookstore, No. 805 Chesnut street. 11-23-3t

NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT."
NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT."

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK.
At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.
The Weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The only lighted by gas procession a most attractive spectacle.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Ascension from 2 to 5, returning in minutes and time ascending. 11-16

"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."
"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street.
Together with the entire collection of its treasures.
Admission, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-22-3m

CONCERT HALL! CONCERT HALL!
CONCERT HALL! CONCERT HALL!!

TUESDAY EVENING.
TUESDAY EVENING.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS,
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
Proprietor.....MR. CHARLES WARREN
(formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
Manager.....MR. DAN RICE.
In addition to the many Triumphs the SHERWOOD FAMILY, Mr. SAM STICKNEY, Gymnastic Grotesque and Comicalities, Mons. KING and Mr. TOMKINS, will appear this week in SCENES and DUTIES. Acts of horsemanship, Messrs. H. HUTCHINSON and JOHN H. SHERRAY will display the graces of Adam and Mrs. WARREN with intimidating Menagerie Horse Mayor, a horse not to be ridden. The new Pantomime of the POLISH CONSCRIPT will be performed. The great Child wonder, Signor NICOLO, Monsr. OLIMO, and the TALLEYS BROTHERS, have been engaged, and will shortly appear.
Prices remain the same.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $3 and $5, according to size and location. Doors open at 7; Performances commence at 7 45.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2 o'clock. 11-28

GREAT LECTURE OF THE SEASON.
GREAT LECTURE OF THE SEASON.

FINE CLOTHING,

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS'. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

WANTS.

CARPENTERS WANTED.
Headquarters Department of Washington,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Nos. 231, 236, 238 Fourteenth Street,
Near New York Avenue,
Washington, September 29, 1864.
Wanted immediately, Fifty Good CARPENTERS, to go to Point Lookout, Maryland. Wages $70 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished to the Government for the workmen and their tools from this city to Point Lookout.
JOHN A. ELISON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
11-1 Department of Washington.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—HANDsome and convenient three-story Brick Dwelling, with back Buildings, No. —, N. SEVENTH Street. Price, $4,000, half cash; balance on mortgage. Immediate possession.
C. F. FOLWELL & SON,
11-28 No. 324 FIFTH Street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CITY AND Country Properties for Sale or Exchange. Persons wishing to purchase Real Estate are invited to call at our office and get a copy of our Register, which they will receive without being interrupted and without charge.
C. F. FOLWELL & SON,
11-28 No. 324 FIFTH Street.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THIS MORNING, A pocket-book, containing about 15 dollars in United States notes, and checks No. 26, drawn in blank by James Read, on the Bank of North America, to the order of William J. Read, but not indorsed by him. Also, receipts for 100 shares of stock, and other papers of no use to any except the owner, as payment and deliveries have been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by returning the same to
WILLIAM J. READ,
11 No. 300 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street.

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
11-28-3m WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD,
BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

STAR OIL COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October, 1864.
The Company, organized with a Capital of $500,000, will, for the ensuing month, be managed by the following named gentlemen as Officers and Directors for the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT,
Hon. WILLIAM MILLWARD.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL R. PHILIPS.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL ALLEN.
The property of this Company consists of the following valuable Tracts of Land, situated in Venango county, Pennsylvania:
Two acres on "HORSE CREEK," having a large front on both sides of said creek.
This property was reserved by the original owners out of one of the LARGEST LAND GRANTS in the Oil Territory, shortly after the discovery of Oil, as possessing superior indications, which is believed to be unsurpassed by any territory in this region.
Six and three-quarters (6¾) Acres, on the Allegheny river, adjoining "Horse Creek," and in the immediate vicinity of NAVY WELLS now in successful operation. It is also opposite the celebrated WHEELER, PHILLIPS, and Oil Creek wells.
The property of this Company is owned in FEE SIMPLE, and is nearly all LEASE AND BONANZA territory. There is about ONE ACRE of property leased, upon which there is a well the owners being entitled to ONE FOURTH of the Oil as ROYALTY.
Contracts have been made for the immediate development of both tracts, and Engine Tools and necessary machinery for that purpose is now on the ground, and in course of erection.
The number of Shares to consist of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND. The subscription price of the stock is fixed at ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, all paid, and NO assessments.
Fifteen Thousand Dollars have been reserved by the original owners for developing property.
The subscription Book is now open at the Store of SAMUEL R. PHILIPS, Nos. 30 and 32 S. SEVENTH Street. [11-28-6t] SAMUEL ALLEN, Secretary.

CENTRAL
EATING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
10-17-3m PHILADELPHIA.

A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
One bottle of "Muscatel."
One bottle of "Port."
One bottle of "Angelica."
One bottle of "Sherry."
One bottle of "Hock."
One bottle of "Grape Brandy."
will be forwarded to any part of the country on receipt of seven dollars.
Country physicians, druggists, and families will please notice, and direct all orders to
"CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
"No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street,
11-28-m4in above Chesnut, Philadelphia."

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
HOCK WINE, from California Vineyards, equal to the fine Rhine.
PORT WINE, from California Vineyards, now used and prescribed by our leading physicians.
ANGELIC

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS

eading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

RESOUTHWESTERN CAMPAIGN.—THE ARMIES OF HOOD AND SHERMAN.

From the Times.

We have never during the course of the war had anything analagous to the military situation as it is at present in the Southwest. The two great armies which so long confronted one another, and which fought each other from Nashville to Atlanta, have parted company, and each has started off in a direction opposite to the other—one striking southward through Georgia for the Atlantic coast, and the other striking northward of the great central mountain range for Middle Tennessee. One of the Richmond papers remarked, the other day, how strangely ignorant both sides were concerning the movements of these great forces. The Rebels have known but little about the operations of Hood's army, and now that Sherman has cut their telegraph lines in Georgia, they will know little more about Hood than we know about Sherman; and it is likely that what information they do obtain will be got through Union mediums, just as our information about Sherman is got through Rebel mediums.

The telegraphic news which we have been giving for the last three days would seem to make it certain that Hood's army, which has been shivering on the banks of the Tennessee river for some weeks past, has at last struck up into Middle Tennessee. There are two railroads running south from Nashville and on the westernmost of these lines, or that which joins the Memphis and Charleston road at Decatur, Hood has planted his army, and has advanced north nearly to Columbia, or within fifty miles of Nashville. Our army under General Thomas, which Sherman left in Tennessee to hold Hood in check, has fallen back some distance before the Rebels, and at last advices a battle was imminent at Columbia, or somewhere between there and Nashville.

Thomas' strategy in falling back is doubtless similar to that which Sheridan practised on two or three occasions in the Shenandoah valley; but Thomas will doubtless see to it that no part of the Rebel infantry or cavalry effect a lodgment upon any part of the road running direct between Nashville and Chattanooga.

From Sherman's army in Georgia the morning's advices are later, but the Rebels take care that they shall be scanty. We give extracts from Richmond papers of as late a date as Friday last. The *Dispatch* says that on the previous day (Thursday) Sherman "was still west of the Oconee river, one of the tributaries of the Alatamaha, which runs northwest through the centre of the State of Georgia, and on the west bank of which stream Milledgeville is situated." From Augusta our telegrams are only to Tuesday last, and this set forth that Milledgeville, the capital of the State, was captured by Sherman this day week. The capture of Macon is still dubious, and it is evident that on many points the Rebels, as well at Savannah and Augusta as at Richmond, are very ill-informed.

In the meantime the Rebels are stiffening what they can to resist Sherman's advance. Hood and his army are too far away to furnish relief in season, unless the militia of Georgia and adjacent States, and the seaboard garrisons, are able to interrupt him longer than is likely. But Governor Brown has made a levy *en masse* of all persons between the ages of 16 and 55, to serve for forty days; and the Governor of South Carolina has also ordered out the reserve militia of that State. General Sherman, before starting out, doubtless made his calculations for meeting and for scattering this kind of cattle.

The Rebel organs at Richmond, if they do not give us much reliable news, are beginning to furnish us that style of reading which we anticipated at the beginning of the campaign. The *Examiner* of Thursday announces with a calm and magnificent satisfaction, which is quite appalling to us, that "several despatches concur in the declaration that Sherman's army is *ruined*," to which it appends the remark:—"This is all the news from Georgia which we are disposed to publish this morning." We really should think it would be. And pray is it not enough to satisfy even the stomach of a Rebel? It is mortifying, however, to find that the *Examiner* is quickly compelled to modify in a very odd way its grand announcement.

It subsequently comes down and coolly tells us:—"Persons who have an opportunity of ascertaining the situation of affairs in Georgia, are quite hopeful that General Sherman will be brought to grief ere he reaches the coast. *O tempora! O mores!* The *Whig* of Friday does not seem to see that Sherman's army is 'ruined,' but it does think that it will exhaust Sherman's skill to make good the retreat of the remnant of his "defeated army." The *Sentinel*, after calling furiously on the Georgia Rebels to harass Sherman by attacks and alarms, by night and day, to block his road, destroy his supply trains, and cut him up in detail, adds that there will soon be a "grand hunt" in Georgia, of which Sherman's army will be victims, and advises everybody to join in.

We thought the Rebels were too old to fancy they would do anything but entertain us by such talk as this. They might as well stick to the truth, for such nonsensical falsehoods do not at all disturb us.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION—THE RELEASE OF TWENTY THOUSAND UNION PRISONERS.

From the Herald.

According to the report brought by the *Herman Livingston*, which arrived yesterday at Annapolis, Sherman had stopped the exchange of prisoners at Savannah by cutting the railroad between that city and Millen, and was within six hours' march of the stockades where our soldiers were confined. It is, therefore, fair to suppose that his cavalry had succeeded in releasing from twenty to twenty-five thousand of our gallant soldiers who were held prisoners of war by the Rebels. This is one of the great triumphs of Sherman's brilliant movement.

The latest intelligence vouchsafed us from the Rebels of Sherman's progress shows that his course is steadily and resistlessly onward; that from the very heart of Georgia he has been sweeping, almost without a show of opposition, a war path sixty miles in width, and through some of the richest counties of the State, abounding in corn and swarming in negroes. Considering that all our news of his movements is from Rebel sources, since, swinging loose from his moorings at Atlanta, he turned to the eastward, and that the Rebels naturally put the best face upon their situation that they can, the reports which thus far they have given us of the events of his march are all that could be desired.

They are not clouded by any check to his progress, nor by any appearance or prospect of a serious resistance of any point. On the contrary, while the Rebel chiefs at Richmond are calling upon the people of Georgia to bring out their militia reserves and to lay waste the country in advance of the daring invader, the Georgians are hotly denouncing Davis as having betrayed them to their destruction.

Accustomed to rest their calculations of our army movements upon the necessity of a well-filled and fortified base of supplies, the Rebel chiefs were never so completely deceived as in the present movement of Sherman. They were sure, a month ago, that, as Sherman had but forty days' supplies at Atlanta, it would be only necessary to move Hood around upon his communications with Chattanooga, and thence between Chattanooga and Nashville, to compel "the Yankees," bag and baggage, to fall back into Tennessee to obtain provisions, and to save their lexon. Jeff. Davis boasted to the people of Georgia that he had come down among them to put this effective scheme in motion.

To Davis, therefore, we owe our thanks for the removal of Hood's army on a wild goose chase into Western Tennessee, so as to enable Thomas to hold him there while Sherman, with the main grand division of his forces, is marching for Augusta, Savannah, and Charleston, without any regular armed organization to oppose him. Sherman had discovered from his foraging expeditions around Atlanta that Central Georgia was filled with supplies; that her endless corn crops of 1863 had come her far richer and more plentiful of 1864, for the subsistence of the Rebel armies.

It is in making these confident his base of supplies that Sherman has completely turned the tables upon Jeff. Davis. It is a regular Napoleonic movement, which would have been impossible to a great army in any of the Cotton States during the first two years of the war. It was not until the main Western armies of the enemy were dislodged from Kentucky and Tennessee, and cut off from the corn and cattle of the vast valley of the Mississippi, that the intervening Cotton States were devoted to the subsistence of the Confederacy.

But under this necessity, Georgia in the spring of this year planted such an ample breadth of corn and sweet potatoes, as to provide liberally not only for her own people and armies, and border State refugees, negroes and all, but also for Lee's army at Richmond. Sherman's march covers an important section of the State from which these supplies are drawn, and cuts off all the rest. He will leave not a single line of railway communication between Richmond and Georgia, nor a single line between Lee's army on the James river, and that of Hood on the Tennessee.

Hence the panic and consternation which prevail at Richmond; hence the cries from that doomed city to the people of Georgia to destroy their own subsistence in order to starve out Sherman. This is their last chance; but as it involves their own destruction, no fears need be entertained that they will adopt it. They may burn their cotton on hand of the old crops of 1861 and 1862 on Sherman's approach, but they will not burn their corn cribs and houses, and take to the woods to die there of starvation. Nor do we think it likely that Hood, three hundred and fifty miles behind, will overhaul Sherman; or that Lee, with Grant waiting to pounce upon him, has been permitted, or will be able to send any assistance to Savannah or Charleston. Sherman will finish his work, and with his arrival on the seaboard, we are inclined to think that Grant will be heard from in Richmond.

MRS. BIXBY'S SONS.—The names of Mrs. Bixby's sons who have fallen in battle are as follows:—Sergeant Charles W. Bixby, Company D, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863; Corporal Henry Bixby, K, 3d, killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; Private Edward Bixby, 22d, died of wounds in hospital at Folly Island, S. C.; Privates Oliver C. Bixby, E, 58th, and George W. Bixby, B, 58th, killed before Petersburg, July 30, 1864. In response to General Schouler's communication a considerable amount of money was received for soldier's families, a portion being specially intended for Mrs. Bixby. The General called upon her and left the money, and visited her on Thursday to see that she was made comfortable for Thanksgiving.—*Boston Herald.*

—Since November 1, 1863, twenty thousand prisoners of war have been transferred from the military prison at Louisville, Kentucky and thirty-five hundred Rebel deserters have been discharged.

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
A. W. LYMAN,
No. 938 N. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKS
AND CLOAKING CLOTHS,
FROSTED BEAVER,
VELOUR CLOTHS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
TRICOT,
FROSTED SEALSKINS,
UNION CLOTHS,
TWILLED BEAVERS.

Cloaks made in the best style, of the above goods, at less than usual prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
11-28-3t Above Willow.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Have just received from the Auction Sales of last week in New York a large lot of Dress Goods, Cloths, and Cassimeres, and will sell them at lower prices than they have been offered any time this season.

FRENCH REP POPLINS.
FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES.
RICH PLAID POPLINS.
RICH PLAID CLOTHS.
6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS.
8-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $2, worth $2·50.
6-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $1·50, worth $2.

Dress Goods, all grades and qualities, at as low prices as any in the city.

HANDSOME SILKS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
CORDED TAFFETAS,
POIL DE SOIES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,
at nearly as low prices as when there was no premium on Gold.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
1200 Blanket Shawls, bought at a tremendous loss—
All Prices, from $7 to $13,
as low as they were sold last winter.
Black Beaver, Tricot Union Beaver.
Gray and Brown Chinchilla, Black and Mode Diagonal Ribbed Cloths, Habit Cloths, and one of the choicest assortments of
CASSIMERES
that can be found in the city. Prices low. 11-22-3t

FRENCH MERINOES $1·65.
Do do $1·85.
Do do $2·00.
Do do $2·25.
NEW LOTS,
Comprising all the
CHOICE COLORS,
From the late
AUCTION SALES,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & CO.,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11-26-3t Above Willow.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Mezmoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpaces, Mohairs, De Laines, Black silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11 1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

BRIGHT COLORS CASHMERE PLAID.
Do do TOPLIN do.
Do do MERINO do.
From the late
AUCTION SALES,
CURWEN STODDART & CO.,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11-26-3t Above Willow.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in extensive Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments, and Buttons of any city. Gimps and Fringes, Silk and Merino Braids, and Serpentine and Chenille Head Dress Ornaments. Also, a large assortment of Dress Buttons and Ornaments for Gentlemen's wear. Hoop Skirts and Corsets, Ladies' Cuffs and Collars, Veils and Veiling, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Zephyr Worsted, Canvas, Patterns, Stamping, &c. Also, a full line of Notions, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Tapes, Cotton, Silk, Linen and Spool Thread, Bobbins, Pocket Books, Wallets, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Ladies' Cutlery, and Miscellaneous articles of cheapest prices. Hair Nets Wholesale and Retail, and Stamping of Braids and Embroidery Patterns. Also, Agent for the Lines of Grasses and other Fancy Dress Trimmings, in great variety at reduced prices. Ladies' and Gents' Pocketbooks, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is still worth your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LENNIG & BROTHER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street,
Above Sixth,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fs4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any House in the United States. Being the main acturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-29-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many (11 3 1m
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES
FOR
LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
11-23-1m No. 919 MARKET STREET.

LADIES',
GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
PARLOR AND ICE SKATES,
J. B. SHANNON,
11-26-wsmlm No. 1009 MARKET STREET.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.
BOURNE,
se9-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting
GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,
Making it a speciality in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
No. 429 SOUTH STREET.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-3t OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, } Philadelphia.
ARCHIBALD MCINTOSH, } New York. 1m-12

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1806.—Importer of Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cocoa & Broma with a Pickles and Spices,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soups, &c.
Every Mercantile put up with care.
Z. C. No. 116 S. SECOND Street
Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 1-26-1y JOSHUA B. COUSTY.

KIN-NE-NON-E-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And currently recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT & PUPLAN'S CIGAR STORE,
No. 613 CHESNUT Street,
16-4-6m Opposite State House.

DO YOU WISH TO MAKE A PRESENT?
GO TO
HARBACH BROTHERS,
No. 36 N. EIGHTH STREET,
YOU WILL FIND THE
FINEST AND LARGEST
ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
STATIONERY,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
and FANCY GOODS
IN THE CITY.

WRITING DESKS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut—a beautiful assortment.
PORTFOLIOS AND TOURISTS' CASES, in every style and finish.
PURSES—With Silk and Steel Chains, in Morocco, Velvet, Plain and Ornamented.
THIRTY STYLES OF CIGAR CASES—Some beautiful patterns.
LADIES' COMPANIONS—In Morocco and Enamel, the finest quality and finish.
TRAVELING AND SHOPPING SATCHELS—All sizes and shapes.
POCKET BIBLES AND SCISSORS—Of fine quality.
A FULL LINE OF TOY BOOKS, Bound and in Paper—suitable for children of every age.
GAMES, AND PAPER DOLLS—In great variety. Many entirely new.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS! CARD PHOTOGRAPHS!
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS!
We have a splendid stock of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Selling at very low rates.
Special attention is called to the
NEW MOROCCO HINGE ALBUM,
Lays perfectly flat when open.
Call on HARBACH BROTHERS if you want a handsome or useful article for a
PRESENT.
Get one of our NEW ALBUMS, large, for 25 cents; or, filled with Colored Pictures, 50 cents.
HARBACH BROTHERS,
11-28 No. 36 N. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

CHARLES E. CLARE'S
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
At No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,
11-26-1m PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES! STOVES!
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
Entire Stock of Stoves.
SILVER'S GAS CONSUMING STOVES.
These superior stoves are well known; we are selling them off very low. Also SILVER'S CAST IRON OVEN STOVES, 20 per cent. lower than regular prices, at
McKNIGHT'S,
11-25-12t FIFTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sawmill Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CLARK, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 29 N. SECOND Street.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE
OF COAL,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
To be had at
Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot,
Nos. 1826 and 1827 MARKET STREET.
N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-31-1m

$8 A TON For Large Nut Coal.
$10 a Ton For Stove and Heater Coal,
At
ALTER'S COAL YARD,
NINTH Street (23d), below Girard avenue.
N. B.—Samples at Branch Office,
11-7-1m SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.
COAL AT HALF PRICE.
If our readers will call at
No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET,
On CHARLES B. BAKER, Agent,
He will convince them of the utility, comfort, and economy of Brown's Metallic Weather Strips and Window Bands. These Strips totally exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow, and Dust from the crevices around Doors and Windows, and are warranted for five years.
Call or send for Circular. 11-12mthth12t

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-6-3m

ESTATE OF C. B. LAMB, DECEASED. The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JACOB RIGGS, and MARIA R. LAMB, executors of the estate of C. B. LAMB, deceased, and to report distribution, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, December 6, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 23 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
11-26-wfm-5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Woodruff's Patent Metallic Composition, and Patent Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.
mh13-6f

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
NEW CASTLE, Del., November 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associated for the purposes of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, of the 24th instant, voted in favor of said association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereby to the laws of the United States.
J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics Bank, in the County of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its corporate name shall be "The Mechanics National Bank," and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
C. T. TRIMBLE, Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
J. WIGHAND, Jr.,
11-22-3t Cashier.

NOTICE.
RESIGNATION OF BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Stockholders of the Bank of the County of Philadelphia, at a meeting held on the 21st day of November, 1864, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, have determined by a vote of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
C. T. TRIMBLE, Cashier.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
At less than WHOLESALE PRICE, warranted of the very best material, strong and durable.
The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3·50.
FAMILY BIBLES.
A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.
ASHMEAD & EVANS,
(Successors to W. P. Hazard),
11-4fmw1m No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
Educational Publishers & Booksellers,
REMOVED TO
No. 518 ARCH STREET.
Office in New York,
11-3-1m No. 420 GRAND STREET.

OPERA GLASSES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.
Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.
Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought, 11-19-3m
HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
se12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-26 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
10-7-2m MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.

Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-19-1m No. 431 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.
GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depots,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET, and
11-15wfmtf S. E. Cor. SECOND and RACE STS.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se16-3m No. 191 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL R. HILT, and M. H. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was the sixteenth day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel R. Hilt.

Any future business of the concern will be settled and connected by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."

(Signed,) M. C. BOYER,
AMOS SMITH,
M. H. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL R. HILT.
November 10, 1864. 11-11-14t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL M. DAY & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 220 DOCK Street.
CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.
Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 220 DOCK Street.
CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities purchased, bought and sold.
Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

LOST.—OCTOBER 11, 1864, CERTIFICATE No. 1345, dated April 22, 1863, for 100 shares Big Mountain Improvement Company.
15-25-6t WILLIAM HART CARR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, that a dividend of Three Dollars per share, clear of taxes, will be paid on and after three months from this date, at the office of the Company.
LEWIS C. CADWALADER, Treasurer pro Tempore.
Philadelphia, November 21, 1864. 11-22-3t

LOT in the city of Philadelphia, on the north side of Arch street, 20 feet northeast of Eighteenth street, Seventeenth Ward, containing in front or breadth, on Arch street, 16 feet, and in depth 70 feet, more or less.

Also, all that three-story brick dwelling, with back building, and three-story brick dwelling on south west side of Arch street, 20 feet northeast of Eighteenth street, each 16 feet front, 70 feet deep, more or less. Clear rent $210 per annum.

Also, all that three-story brick dwelling, with back building, on the south east side of Arch street, 16 feet 6 inches front, 70 feet deep, more or less.

Also, all that three-story brick dwelling, with back building, on the northwesterly corner of Girard avenue and Morris street, Eighteenth Ward, is set on Girard avenue, 19 feet deep. Clear rent $180 per annum.

Also, all that lot of ground, situate on the southwesterly side of Girard avenue, beginning at 100 feet southeast from Norris street, Eighteenth Ward, thence southeast parallel with Morris street, 16 feet 6 inches to a point, thence east 42 feet 6 inches to a point, thence northeast 20 feet 7½ inches to Norris street, thence southwest along Norris street to Girard avenue, thence southwesterly along Girard avenue 100 feet to place of beginning. 10-22-3t[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7·30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Also for the
TEN-FORTY BONDS,
Interest on both payable in Gold.
10-26-6mwfm W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11-15-1m Philadelphia.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-3 No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.
E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,
E. T. MATHEWS, Late of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN,
Attorneys
For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
No. 803 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.

Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. 11-4-1m

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. James Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert G. Roberts,	Henry R. Bonnell,
Samuel T. Bodine,	Philip B. Mingle,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work.	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
11-17tf JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

COAL AT COST—$7·50 PER TON.—THE Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, Incorporated under the General Mining Law of the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1864.

President, JAMES LYND,
Office, No. 324 S. SIXTH Street.

The Company is still receiving subscriptions to its stock at $10 per share, and supplying its stockholders with the best quality of White Ash Schuylkill Coal at $7·50 per ton.

In regard to the title to the Colliery, and to the corporate franchises of the Company, reference can be made to their Counsel, DAVID W. SELLERS, Esq., and, in regard to the quality of the Coal, the capacity of the mines, and the productiveness of the entire enterprise, the following letter from STRICKLAND KNEASS, Esq., the able Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the City of Philadelphia, is submitted:—

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.—JAMES LYND, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Co.—DEAR SIR:—Having visited, at your request, the mines lately leased by your Company at Mine Hill, on Zachary's Run, I take pleasure in saying that I can see no reason why, with proper management, you should not have entire success in getting able to deliver, at this market, coal which will be acceptable to the consumer and remunerative to the stockholders.

The Shipman and Mammoth Veins are being worked by you have been operated for many years, at the site of your own Colliery, as well as at all other points. The coal is therefore well known in this city, and you have no new article to introduce.

The old Slope is in full operation, and the new Slope opened to the level of its gallery. In a short time it will be ready for operating, with a deliv

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING is the *first* poem ever written in a balloon. As a historical precedent it possesses great interest. On Saturday, at half-past 10, Professor Lowe elevated our poet, Elmer Egan Coates, to a splendid altitude, and while riding in the sky, he relieved himself of the subjoined effusion:—

For The Evening Telegraph.

A BALLOON POEM.

BY ELMER EGAN COATES.

I.

Well, here we go; we're bounding to the sky;
And, for two sober men, are rather high.
Two more Elijahs, riding at their ease,
Are off for heaven on the gentle breeze.
Here we go dangling on a willow deck,
And pity all who dangle by the neck.
Both in a basket came to town, no doubt;
Now, in a basket, both are going *out*.

II.

Ye bards; I'm proud to soar above you all,
And truly hope pride will not have a fall.
Nil desperandum!—joy will fill each cup,
For now 's the time that poetry is *up*.
Good-bye to law—it is a lie of late,
I find this house is *movable* estate.
The scheming politician cannot bore,
Old maids don't shock me with their rant and roar,
That well-*bred* man, the baker, cannot come,
The tailor will not color things to *dun*,
The bloody butcher will not find it *meet*
To bother me because I need to eat,
The landlord, now, may swear and have a fit,
No constable can serve me with a writ,
Now may the jackass critic undertake
To bray o'er what his ass-ship cannot make,
Now let Miss Languish beg me for a sonnet
Upon that most stupendous theme—her bonnet,
Or send her brother with a "hasty scrawl,"
To claim my presence for the evening ball.
I'm at a ball to which I'm bound to cleave—
It far excels the one she'll see this eve.

III.

Out with the ballast—let me mount the stars;
There, now I see the wrinkled face of Mars.
He tells me, with composure on his brow,
That Grant and Sherman are the men for now.
Nay, tell me not in *our* ears alone I deal,
A *canvasser* can many truths reveal.
Parnassus and poor Helicon, adieu;
I used to long to climb the tops of you.
Place one upon the other, and you'll see
The two combined must now look up to *me*.
What need I vision of a Muse's eye,
When quaffing inspiration in the sky?
They are played out, but first would I refuse
Urania, the astronomic muse.

IV.

Coma avaunt! the grandeur all around
Now claims my soul to feelings more profound.
High 'bove the earth, how plainly I can scan
The hand of God and work of mortal man.
Ah! now I feel me but a useless thing,
As though an insect poised upon the wing;
A living atom or some breathing clay
Perched on the wind to quickly pass away.

V.

Fair Philadelphia! how grand a sight!
My native place affords a new delight.
Here I behold, in one gigantic treat,
All its attractions lying 'neath my feet.
A busy hum is ever in my ear,
While carriage, horse, and man as toys appear;
The streets are alleys, alleys but a line,
And now 'tis but a yard from Race to Vine.
Here, as a climax to the scene of bliss,
The Delaware and Schuylkill seem to kiss.
They hold our city in a close embrace,
While on the water snowy sails I trace.
Before me woods, in sere and yellow leaf,
Remind me life is varied and is brief.
A welcome wind is coming from the West,
To give me tidings of a mountain crest.
Hearts may be hard, appreciation slow,
This is the place for human soul to grow.
Here all the finer faculties unite
To elevate us to a nobler height;
No petty musing can the mind annoy,
But weighty themes infuse the sweetest joy.
Come, friendly wind, for I've the mood to seek
Italian airs and highest Alpine peak.

VI.

This is sublime! But then, if, after death,
We see all *heaven and the earth below*,
Why do we wildly cling to fickle breath?
Why dread the journey that we all must go?
Oh, sacred thought! to rove the Universe,
To solve philosophies, in life unknown!
Why call physicians when the failing pulse
Is sending Spirit to Jehovah's throne?

VII.

But, as I am not of the cherubim,
The next to heaven is my basket home;
New idealities enchant my sense—
My heart instructs me as a recent tome.
I love my room upon the solid earth,
To poetize the fancy as it flies;
Then let me hasten to the wood and vale,
The cave, the mountain, *and the very skies*.

VIII.

From what I *feel*, I see why you, dear Lowe,
Are so enchanted with this great delight,
Soon in thy wing-ship* we may travel o'er
This airy region with a condor flight.
Fond memory may lose some joy I've had—
Some festive scene, with ev'ry heart in tune;
But *never*, NEVER, until cold in death,
Will I forget *our* ride in THIS BALLOON.

* The object of the present exhibitions given by the Professor is to enable him to raise fifteen thousand dollars to operate a daring scheme for scientific purposes. After close study of ornithologic flight, he proposes to dispense with the balloon, and literally *wing* his way wherever fancy may direct.

Philadelphia Ahead.

Behind New York in everything that relates to commerce and national greatness, our little sister city of Philadelphia is ahead of the metropolis in one respect, and that, in the words of Terence, is a "big thing." The Quaker citizens have run mad on petroleum. They are far in advance of the New York operators in oil and oil lands, and bestow more money and attention upon the subject than they do upon any other article of commercial value. The formation of petroleum companies commenced in Philadelphia in December last, only about a year ago. The first was called the Oil Creek Company, and so prosperous did it become that other stock companies were formed, so that now they are numbered by hundreds, embracing a capital of some seventy or eighty millions of dollars.

The Philadelphia newspapers excel those of any other city in their laudation of petroleum enterprises. A new railroad for the convenience of passengers has just gone into operation, and the work of opening the oil regions of Pennsylvania is gone into so thoroughly that the territory may now be said to be literally sold by inches. Governor Curtin, chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, reasserts a former statement made by himself, that the petroleum interest is more valuable than that of the entire coal and iron product of the State. He has gone into the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, and, it appears, cannot get stock enough. Thus we find the staid old citizens of Pennsylvania, and the quaint old denizens of its chief city, from the highest officer in the State down to the humble artisan who can command but a few hundred dollars, infected with this singular oil fever, and running into all sorts of extravagances and speculations.

One oil prince, worth a couple of millions and not yet of age, is reported to have bought the Girard House, Philadelphia, and contemplates transforming it into a home for poor and superannuated oil operators. If this philanthropic idea be followed by those who have realized immense fortunes from the oil business, and who are now resident in Boston, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Erie, Chicago, and elsewhere, much suffering during the coming winter may be spared to unfortunate speculators. An institution of the kind might be started in New York, where the oil fever has been raging for some time, but has not yet assumed a fatal type. The Hippotheatron would be admirably suited for the purpose, and its selection would prove a happy coincident to the fact that it had been transformed into a receptacle for those who have been so unlucky as to "see the elephant." But Philadelphia bears off the palm in all matters concerning Petrolia. It enables her to support her operas, theatres, and stylish equipages and grand domestic establishments. Coal and iron are of scarcely any account. The anthracite aristocracy is down, the bituminous *regions* gone up, and the iron dynasty deprived of its sceptre. Philadelphia is ahead of New York in all that pertains to petroleum; but behind us in every element that relates to mercantile prosperity, public morality, and individual dignity. The Quaker City may well wear her lubricating and greasy laurels.—*New York Herald.*

TO THE OIL REGIONS.—The Meadville, Crawford county, *Journal* says:—The oil regions are attracting more people now than ever, and Meadville, through the intelligence and hospitality of its residents, the beauty and convenience of its location, and the luxurious hotel accommodations at the depot, is now recognized as the true metropolis of the oil district. Every Saturday night, especially, is our place made the gathering spot of the money-kings of Oildom, and a regular Oil Exchange might profitably be established at the McHenry House. We learn, by the way, that it is in contemplation to open an Oil Exchange office in this village, to be managed by men of experience and means. The idea is a good one, and we hope will be speedily carried into effect.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

From Georgia.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 25.

Georgia is now the interesting military field of the Confederacy, SHERMAN having discarded caution and boldly advanced into the interior. We would that, without giving information to the Yankees, who are now dependent upon southern sources for information as to his movements, we could tell our readers where he is and how he is faring.

It suffices to say, however, that there is nothing in the situation to cause even the least hopeful Confederate to fear that the campaign, as now taken in that quarter, will not result most advantageously to our cause. Instead of applying the torch to certain coveted cities in the entire State of the South, we indulge in the confident hope that SHERMAN will soon have to exhaust both his military skill and unquestioned energy in making good the retreat of the remnant of his defeated army.

Latest from Georgia.

Just before going to press we learned that the War Department had received information from Georgia of an eminently encouraging character. We refrain from making a more definite statement of the news as it has reached us, but we are warranted in assuring our readers that the official advices from Georgia are as favorable as we could expect.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 25.

Just before going to press yesterday was very agreeable, and hope grows more buoyant that SHERMAN will suffer severely for his audacity. A portion of his forces is understood to have been very heavily repulsed in attempting to cross the stream. We forbear particulars or names and localities. Let our troops oppose to SHERMAN adept sleepless activity for their motto. Let them harrass him with attacks and with alarms. Harrass him by day, and harrass him by night. Let them destroy supplies before him, and let them block his roads, and resist his march at every practicable point. All this may be done independent of heavier operations which we shall doubtless be able to direct against him. Break in upon his array, and there will soon be a grand hunt, free for everybody, and in which we hope everybody will join. There is no confirmation of the report of the burning of Milledgeville.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 25.

We are still without any official information concerning SHERMAN'S movements in Georgia; but we are not entirely without some authentic advices on the subject. SHERMAN was yesterday still west of the Oconee River, one of the tributaries of the Altamaha, which runs south through the eastern centre of the State of Georgia. Milledgeville is situated on the east bank of this stream. It is believed that the enemy has been to Milledgeville, though we are pretty well assured that no official information of the fact has been received at the War Department. In the only breath we hear of our troops having with the enemy, they have been entirely successful.

This affair occurred near Jonesboro, where the Central Georgia Railroad, running from Macon to Savannah, crosses the Oconee River. A considerable body of the enemy's cavalry attempted to cross to the east bank of the Oconee at this point, on Wednesday morning, but were met by our troops and driven back. The situation in Georgia is regarded in official circles as decidedly encouraging. There is one fact in the campaign which we think should give much ground for hope; that is, the slow progress made by SHERMAN. He is now in his fifteenth day from Atlanta, and has yet marched only about seventy-five miles, and has not reached one point of strategic importance. Perhaps he does not now, as when he started out on the expedition, feel himself positively master of the situation. We shall hear more from him in the next day or two.

The Richmond *Enquirer* closes a review of an editorial in the New York *Tribune* on SHERMAN'S movement, wherein a hopeful view was taken of the situation in Georgia, with the following sentence:—"Confidentially, and not to go beyond Mr. GREELEY'S ear, we will tell him that SHERMAN is not in Macon nor in Augusta."

Affairs Around Petersburg.

From the Dispatch, Nov. 25.

Yesterday was observed as a day of thanksgiving in GRANT'S army, who no doubt devoured the several thousand turkeys sent them from the North, and about which Yankee newspapers have been talking so much of late. There was an unbroken quiet all along the lines throughout the day. Even General GRAHAM, commanding at Bermuda Hundred, finding it impossible to dislodge General PICKETT from the advanced position captured by him last night week ago, seems to have come to the conclusion to let him alone.

On Wednesday evening there was some unimportant firing of cannon along the Petersburg lines.

From Tennessee.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 25.

General BRECKENRIDGE is doing everything well in Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee. Since the battle and decided victory over GILLEM the Yankees have kept remarkably quiet, and remain beyond Bull's Gap, sending out occasionally strong reconnoitring parties, who generally lose more than they gain.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

The exchange of prisoners goes on well. 8200 Confederates have been delivered, and Captain HATCH is now engaged in the delivery of Yankees in return.

Arrangements have been made to exchange a large number of prisoners at Mobile, and it is probable that the exchange will soon be resumed on the James River, as the arrangements made at Savannah and Mobile were only at the suggestion of Commissioner OULD, in order to obviate the necessity of so much overland travel on the part of the Yankee prisoners.

From East Tennessee.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 25.

We had a very pleasing rumor, says the Bristol *Register* of the 22d, from below, last night, that BRECKENRIDGE and VAUGHN again have the Yankees surrounded at Strawberry Plains. There was an engagement on Friday last, in which the negro regiments are said to have suffered severely, three hundred being reported killed. We have not been able to learn authentically the particulars and are inclined to think the report only the rancy or a "reliable gentleman." The latest information from Knoxville is that GILLEM has his head-quarters at the Fair grounds, and that there is no prospect of his receiving any immediate reinforcements.

Enormous Price of Wood.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 25.

Wood dealers are now asking one hundred dollars per cord for wood, pine and oak mixed, and in many cases it is several days before you can have it delivered. Many families in this city are entirely out of fuel, and unless facilities for supplying them are considerably increased much suffering will be experienced this cold weather.

Doings in the Rebel Congress.

SENATE, Thursday, Nov. 24.—Senate met at twelve o'clock.

Mr. GARLAND (Ark.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire whether the act of the 16th of June last, increasing the compensation of heads of Executive Departments, etc., includes special agents of the Post Office Department, and, if not, whether it is expedient to increase the compensation of such agents.

Mr. MAXWELL (Fla.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing rations to warrant officers on the navy serving on shore.

Mr. MAXWELL introduced a bill, which was referred to the Finance Committee, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit, under regulations to be prescribed by him, the Confederate tax on Confederate bonds and interest bearing notes, when the same were held by widows and orphans, and were necessary to their support.

Mr. GRAHAM (N. C.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of Lieutenant-General D. H. HILL of the operations of his command in the battle of Chickamauga.

Mr. GRAHAM also introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of May 1, 1863, providing for the payment of interest on the removal and subsistence fund, due the North Carolina Cherokee Indians.

Mr. GRAHAM also presented the memorial of some of the Society of Friends of North Carolina, asking that indulgence in exempting them from military service, extended to those who were members of this persuasion previous to 1862 be extended to those who had joined it since that time.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, the consideration of the Senate bill to amend the act providing for employment of negroes in the army was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate resolved to go into secret session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met at twelve. Prayer by Rev. Mr. PICKETT.

The House took up and resumed the consideration of the bill to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States. Pending the consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

Lee's Advice Desired on Arming Slaves.

From the Richmond Dispatch (Editorial) Nov. 25.

The President, in his message, has already broached certain military propositions, which he considers of great importance. Now there is no doubt that General LEE agrees with the president on these subjects. Now if General LEE should be called in, being the man who is to execute what the President advises, there is no doubt his advice would carry immense weight with it. The great military question now before Congress, is the recommendation of the President to employ forty thousand slaves in certain capacities as laborers in our armies, thereby releasing nearly the same number of fighting men.

This we consider to be absolutely necessary in the present state of affairs. If Congress feel any doubt, let them call in General LEE and abide by what he says, and let it be done at once.

FOURTH EDITION

The Georgia Campaign.

REPORTED RESCUE OF OUR PRISONERS.

Probable Capture of the Rebel Prison at Millen, and Rescue of 20,000 Union Prisoners.

SHERMAN WITHIN SIX HOURS' MARCH OF MILLEN ON THE 23D INST.

The Advance to Milledgeville.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF MACON.

Details of the Movements of our Army to the 20th inst.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The March to Milledgeville, the Capital of Georgia.

General Sherman is of course cut off, for the time being, from any direct communication with the North, and we are compelled to depend upon the Rebel accounts for all information concerning the details of his march through Georgia. Thus far the reports have been quite full, and have indicated the most gratifying and encouraging success on General Sherman's part. We learn that the storm burst upon the Rebels most unexpectedly, and that they were totally unprepared for the movement. The very advance from Atlanta was thought by the Rebels to be a retreat from that city, and was hailed as the signal of the ruin of Sherman's army.

We learn conclusively that he has been unopposed by any respectable force; that he has swept everything before him, and has created throughout the South the greatest consternation and dread. After making demonstrations against Macon in sufficient force to induce the concentration of all available Rebel forces, he has quietly avoided the city and has seized the capital of Georgia, destroyed the railway communication with the east, and thus left the forces at Macon, the only organized body of troops defending Savannah and Augusta, far in his rear.

The Rebel accounts which we have published are, of course, detached and irregular, and sometimes cannot be clearly understood.

In a former article, announcing the commencement of the march from Atlanta, we have given the history of the events which led Sherman to undertake the campaign. On October 23 Hood escaped the pursuing army of Sherman by moving through the Gadsden Gap of Lookout Mountain; but not before Sherman had, with wise forethought and precaution, organized an army under Thomas to meet him on the Tennessee river. Finding Hood was safe beyond reach of the blow he was preparing for his destruction, Sherman determined to ignore his existence and strike in another direction, and not less vital part of the Confederacy.

"Let Hood go North," he had said to his council of war; "our business is down South; if he will go to the Ohio river I will give him his rations." The preparations for the march began. The army was specially clothed, armed, and reorganized in two wings for the movement, and then rapidly marched to Atlanta. On November 12 Sherman left Kingston for the Gate City, declaring his purpose and bidding the North adieu in the following remarkable telegram:—

"Hood has crossed the Tennessee. Thomas will take care of him and Nashville, while Schofield will not let him into Chattanooga or Knoxville. Georgia and South Carolina are as my mercy, and I shall strike. Do not be anxious about me; I am all right."

While at Kingston Sherman issued his order for the march. This order, which we gave on the 25th inst., has excited the admiration of the whole country. It is characteristic of the man, and containing, as it does, a plain statement of his intentions towards the citizens of the country through which he was about to pass, will refute all charges of any purpose to wilfully destroy and desolate the country.

Some days for final preparations were required after reaching Atlanta, and it was not until the 16th that the march began.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

While Atlanta was yet in flames the two wings of the army began the movement simultaneously, the right moving directly south and the left due east from Atlanta. General Howard's wing, with a large cavalry force in advance, moved through Eastpoint, and at Rough and Ready, encountered a cavalry force under General Iverson, and a brisk but brief engagement followed, in which the Rebels were driven.

Iverson could not hope to do more than delay the advance, and this was not effectually accomplished, for Howard appears to have made his 15 miles during the day, and to have encamped that night near Jonesboro.

The left wing, under General Slocum, moved out to Decatur, where the two corps divided, one going direct by the Covington road, parallel with the Georgia Railroad, while the other moved north of the railroad by way of Rockbridge, each destined for Covington.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

The right wing advanced upon Jonesboro, and later in the day upon McDonough, which they occupied, driving out Wheeler's cavalry and Cobb's militia. The former fell back on Griffin, and the latter upon Barnesville. The railroad buildings at Jonesboro, and the court house and other public buildings at McDonough, were burned, which doubtless gave rise to the Rebel report of the complete destruction of these places.

The advance of General Slocum, consisting of a small force of cavalry, entered Social Circle, and burned the railroad buildings there. The two infantry corps forming this wing united at Covington and pushed eastward from that point, after destroying such buildings in the town as could be of use to the enemy.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

General Howard pushed forward his infantry to Griffin, and his cavalry entered Forsyth, cutting the railroad to Macon at this point. The Rebel forces fell back to Macon. While the cavalry by this movement led the Rebels to suppose Howard was moving directly upon Macon, that officer changed his direction and marched directly east, and the rest of his cavalry reached Monticello and Hillsboro, which places are, also reported destroyed. The infantry forces were encamped near Jackson and Indian Spring.

General Slocum's operations on this day are not detailed by the enemy. It is only known that he pushed forward along the Georgia Railroad and encamped somewhere in the vicinity of Madison station.

So rapid had been Sherman's movements, and so close was he now upon the capital of the State, that the Georgia Legislature informally adjourned and fled to Savannah and the woods.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

General Howard appears to have moved due east from Indian Spring to the Ocmulgee river, and to have employed the day in bridging the river.

General Slocum, meeting with no opposition, moved eastward along the Georgia Railroad, his cavalry advance destroying the road and stations as they moved forward.

It was now so apparent that Sherman had gone around Macon that confidence was restored in that city, and now that all immediate danger was over, the valiant citizens declared it to be their intention to defend it to the last.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

General Howard's wing effected the passage of the Ocmulgee and advanced direct upon Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, his advance entering the place after dark.

A force of our cavalry struck the Georgia Central Railroad at Griswoldville, tore up the track, captured a lumber train, which they destroyed, cut the telegraph wire, and severed communication between Savannah and Macon, and left Cobb and his troops far in the rear of Howard, who, having thus made a feint on Macon, had entirely avoided it for the purpose of capturing Milledgeville.

This cavalry force then pushed on to Gordon, where it encountered a force under Wheeler, and met with the first determined resistance. It is supposed that Wheeler's cavalry had, by forced marches, reached Gordon in time to throw itself in Howard's front for the purpose of obstructing his march as much as possible.

General Slocum moved forward to within twenty miles of Augusta, where he is reported to have met a force of the enemy and to have been repulsed.

WHERE IS SHERMAN GOING?

We have thus shown the position of the two main columns of the army on the 20th instant. The question naturally arises, Where is Sherman going? In what direction will be the next move? Glancing at the map, it will be seen that within reach of the right wing is the great prison camp at Millen, where so many of our soldiers are confined, and to which many of the Andersonville prisoners were lately removed for greater security.

Further on lies Savannah, in which there are the ten thousand Rebels lately exchanged and delivered to the Rebel authorities, but who lie there unarmed and helpless, without transportation by which to retreat and with no army to defend them. In front of the left wing lies Augusta, the great arsenal of the South, whose importance the Richmond *Enquirer* lately alluded to, calling loudly for its defense; and beyond the Savannah river, and open to the invasion of both columns, lies South Carolina.

"Georgia and South Carolina," said Sherman, "are at my mercy, and I shall strike."

It was not uttered thoughtlessly, and the hotbed of treason is about to reap some of the fruits of her treachery. Before Sherman lies Charleston on his left and Savannah on his right. He knows whether of not either place is vulnerable to his assaults, and will wisely and deliberately decide which to strike. If neither can be carried, he knows the harbor of Beaufort lies directly in his front, and that there is safety and plenty. He will pass through South Carolina—it is indeed at his mercy—and he will not fail to leave it desolate.

SKETCH OF MILLEN, GEORGIA.

The nearest point of importance to General Howard's route is Millen, Georgia, distant one hundred and eight miles from Milledgeville and seventy-nine from Savannah. It is the capital of Burke county, and has of late years increased in size and population, from having been made the junction of the Augusta and Savannah and Central Georgia Railroads. Some months since a camp for Union prisoners was established there and the larger part of the troops formerly confined at Andersonville were removed to this point.

The prison is built upon the same plan as the Andersonville stockade, and at our latest dates contained about twenty-five thousand prisoners. These may be removed before Sherman can reach them; but the chances are that the railroad transportation is now too much occupied in transporting troops to defend Savannah and Charleston, to admit of the removal of so many of our prisoners from Millen.

Our latest intelligence from Savannah leads us to hope that the rescue of these prisoners has ere now been accomplished. We publish herewith a statement from Savannah, November 25, to the effect that Sherman was within six hours' march of Millen, and that the exchange of prisoners had been stopped in consequence of his proximity to Millen.

SKETCH OF AUGUSTA.

Augusta, Georgia, the most important city within reach of General Sherman, and of the occupation of which we anticipate an early announcement, is, in a military sense, one of the most important cities of the South. It is situated on the southwest bank of the Savannah river, one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and has river and railroad connections with the coast at Savannah and Charleston.

It is handsomely built, many of the houses being spacious and elegant, and has a population of about twenty thousand inhabitants. As the capital of Richmond county, it has a spacious city hall, court-house, and jail, while a Government arsenal, powder-mill, hospital and several other public buildings, grace the city. A canal, nine miles in length, furnishing an immense water power to the city, has attracted a large number of manufacturers to the vicinity, and many important manufactories and rolling mills have been in operation here for years.

GOVERNMENT WORKS.

The war has added new importance to these. The State Arsenal has been seized and enlarged by the Rebel authorities, and a large powder mill has been erected. A number of other works have also been built by the Rebels, until the city is almost absorbed in the production of *materiel* of war.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Immediately after the fall of Atlanta the Rebel Government decided upon fortifying Augusta as well as Macon and other points. Major C. L. Sayre, of the Rebel Inspector-General's Department, was authorized to impress slaves in the counties of Richmond, Burke, Jefferson, Glascock, Warren, Columbia, and Criven, and for a month past a large force has been engaged upon these works.

Unless a large force of veteran troops has been pushed forward into Augusta to hold these works, Sloeum will walk over them against all the militia that can be gathered together in the surrounding counties. The destruction of the works at Augusta would be a serious blow to the Confederacy.

SKETCH OF SAVANNAH, GA.

We have often described the city of Savannah, and our readers are doubtless familiar with the general features. These descriptions have been chiefly devoted to giving a view of the harbor defenses, no attack ever having been made or imagined from the rear.

The city is built on a sandy plain, but slightly elevated above the level of the tide, and has been considered unhealthy on account of the swamps in its rear. It is, consequently, not admirably suited for defenses commanding the land approaches. Fortifications have, however, been built, but not very great in extent, and are at this time incomplete.

Two years ago the Rebel Government threw such obstacles in the way of the building of fortifications commanding the land approaches as to call forth the most bitter denunciations from Governor Brown and General H. W. Mercer, commanding the city.

Very few troops were in the city at the time General Sherman began his march, and we have no positive assurance that the garrison has been reinforced during the present emergency. General John R. Jackson, of Florida, has lately been assigned to the command of the Savannah district of Georgia, with headquarters in the city.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—United States vs. John Miller. The defendant was indicted under the act of March 3, 1863, charged with purchasing military clothing, equipments, &c., from soldiers. The evidence clearly established the fact as charged, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Elias Garwood was also charged with the same offense, and was also convicted.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—James H. Park vs. James A. Wright. This is a suit to recover damages for alleged failure of defendants to convey certain property on North street according to agreement. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—John Miller vs. John McGurk. An action on a due bill. Defense, that the defendant did not affix his signature to the instrument.

E. P. Middleton and G. W. Middleton vs. Joseph Titlow. An action to recover for rent alleged to be due and in arrears. Defense, payment. Verdict for defendant.

HOMICIDE CASES.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.—Homicide cases, of which there are a number, having been assigned for trial to-day, the first case called was that of Henry O'Neill, indicted for the murder of one Henry Force, a sailor, in a shoemaker shop, in the third story of a house, No. 118 Lombard street, on the 4th of July last. The evidence for the Commonwealth disclosed, that on the day in question, at about 7 o'clock P. M., O'Neill, the defendant, called at the shop and inquired of Mr. Baily, the proprietor, if an old friend of his, named Loehery, still resided there, stating at the same time he was a soldier just returned on furlough. Force, who was in the room, said to O'Neill, "You are a soldier, are you? I am a sailor." O'Neill replied, "Yes, and perhaps a son of a b——h." This led to a blow from Force. O'Neill took from a shoe-bench a glazing iron with which to defend himself, whereupon Force knocked him down, took the weapon away from him, and kicked him while down.

The defendant called to those persons to take deceased away, but they declined to interfere; he grasped an ordinary shoemaker's knife, on a bench within his reach, and with it inflicted a stab in the left leg of the deceased, severing the femoral artery. From the effects of this wound Force died at the Pennsylvania Hospital, whither he had been carried, two hours after.

As matter of defense it was shown that the defendant was disabled from a wound in the arm, and was physically incapable of protecting himself, and that he only acted in self-defense. Good character was also shown. After the evidence on both sides closed, the Commonwealth abandoned the case, and under the instructions of the Court, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. District Attorney Mann and T. Bradford Dougherty for the Commonwealth. Daniel Dougherty and John O'Byrne, Esqs., for the defense.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 101⅞; Cumberland preferred, 64; Illinois Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 80; New York Central, 120; Reading, 135⅝; Hudson River, 109⅝; Erie, 90⅛. One-year Certificates, 97⅝; Treasury 7-30s, 107⅛; 10-40s, 90; 6-20s, Coupons, 107½; Coupon 6s, 112⅛; Gold, 225¾; since the Board, 226.

—Henry R. Butterfield, of East Vassalboro, Maine, lost eighteen hundred dollars' worth of shovel handles in one of the vessels recently destroyed by Rebel cruisers.

—A new Hebrew cemetery is in progress of completion in the eastern suburbs of Baltimore on the neck road, adjoining Mount Carmel Cemetery.

ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $500,000.

200,000 SHARES.

Working Capital, $25,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.50 PER SHARE.

This Company Own the Following Interests:

I.

The entire working interest in a lease of three (3) acres, on the celebrated

SMITH FARM,

On Allegheny river, five miles below the town of Franklin. On this lease is situated the

HUBBS' WELL,

Now producing THIRTY (30) BARRELS DAILY, half of which belongs to this Company. The derricks for two more wells are now being erected, and operations will at once be commenced. This region of the Allegheny river has been found to be highly productive; the new well lately struck on the Lea Farm is producing forty (40) barrels per day, also the new well on Beaumont Island is now pumping sixty (60) barrels daily, and increasing, besides other wells of twenty and thirty barrels in the immediate vicinity.

II.

One-eighth (⅛) free interest in all the oil embraced in a lease on the

H. McCLINTOCK FARM,

On Oil Creek, on which lease is situated two wells, producing EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY. On this lease three new wells are now being drilled and near completion, from which the Company will receive the one-eighth as set out. The farm is well known, from the fact that the "McClintock-ville Petroleum Company" own the land interest.

III.

The 1-64th working interest in the following described lots on the celebrated

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

On Oil Creek. In lot No. 5, on which there is a well now being tested. In lot No. 6, on which is situated the

TURTLE WELL.

In lot No. 6. On this lot the new

EGBERT WELL,

Is now being drilled, and from the fact that it joins lot No. 7, on which is situated the

KEYSTONE WELL, No. IV.

Lately struck. It is expected that a large flowing well will be obtained on this lot.

In lot No. 8. This lot is situated between lots 7 and 9, known as the "Keystone Leases," which have proved themselves to be the very best of territory. On this lot is situated the

GETTYSBURG WELL,

Which is now being drilled deeper, as the tools which had been fast are removed, and from the indications a large yield is expected.

In lot No. 15, on which preparations are being made to sink a well.

In lot No. 19. This lot is particularly well situated, adjoining the lot No. 28, on which is situated the new Flowing Well

COQUETTE,

Said to be producing six hundred barrels per day (the striking of this well advanced the Maple Shade Company's stock from $12 to $44 per share). Preparations will be at once commenced to sink a well on this lot.

In lot No. 20, which is advantageously situated from its proximity to the Keystone leases and the Jersey Well.

In lot No. 21, on which is situated the celebrated

JERSEY WELL,

Now producing about 200 BARRELS PER DAY. This is one of the largest Flowing Wells on the Creek.

In lot No. 26, on which is situated the KEYSTAR WELL. The

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM

Is acknowledged to be one of the best producing farms in the whole region.

The following remarks are taken from the financial columns of the Philadelphia "Press," of November 5, 1864:

"The excitement in oil stocks is still increasing, and the prices of some of the producing companies have materially advanced. We notice the companies situated on the Hyde and Egbert farm, which is considered one of the best on Oil Creek, having rapidly advanced within the last few days. This is owing to some large wells having been lately struck on this property, one flowing about a thousand barrels per day, and one flowing two hundred barrels per day. The entire yield of this farm is now between fifteen hundred and two thousand barrels per day, and some of the companies located on the 'Maple Shade, Hyde Farm,' 'Rock,' 'Egbert,' and 'Mineral,' have had their incomes doubled by the above new wells going down on this farm, on one of which the largest oil crevice yet found is said to have been struck."

IV.

The seventh (1-7) working interest in two acres and eighteen perches on Cherry Run, on which is situated the

REED WELL,

now producing some 250 BARRELS PER DAY. This well is one of the most reliable, and has been daily increasing, and the striking of it has proved the fact that Cherry Run property is among the most reliable and productive in the oil region.

V.

The entire land interest in twelve acres on Cherry Run, about three-fourths of a mile above the Reed Well. This property is well located, being all bottom, and FIVE WELLS are now being drilled on it, TWO of which are near completion, and according to the leases granted, FIVE MORE WELLS are to be commenced on the property within one hundred days from November 1, 1864. This interest is expected to increase the yield of the Company to a large amount.

VI.

Forty acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Run, above the twelve acres owned by the Company. On the adjoining farms great activity now exists, derricks being erected and wells drilled. Two derricks are now being erected, and the development of this property will be prosecuted vigorously.

The following extracts are from an editorial of the "Public Ledger," November 10, 1864:—

"One of the most remarkable features about the present oil excitement is that, while the territory known to possess oil is so rapidly extending in area, the older petrol portions where most oil has been struck oil, is daily raising in price. The price, too, of the oil is higher than ever, being eleven dollars and a half per barrel at the wells now, 1st, all around Oil creek new areas have been added at far greater interest than those before known. The whole of Cherry Run may be said to have come into the market since the beginning of the year, and is now considered the most valuable territory anywhere to be found. Wells are supposed never to fail on it."

The Company are now receiving from the producing interests, FIFTY-FOUR (54) BARRELS OF OIL DAILY, which will enable them to pay a handsome and prompt dividend on its capital; also, an interest in EIGHTEEN WELLS in various stages of completion. TWO on Allegheny river, from which they will receive HALF the oil; THREE on McClintock Farm, from which they will receive ONE-EIGHTH the oil; FIVE on Cherry Run, HALF the oil; TWO on Cherry Run, ALL the oil; and SIX on the Hyde and Egbert Farm.

If these wells have but the usual success, the production to the Company will be increased to a large amount within the next ninety days.

Twenty-five thousand dollars will be retained in the Treasury, for the purpose of developing the lands of the Company.

Subscriptions will be received to the above Company at

No. 528 WALNUT STREET,

ROOM NO. 7.

TERMS.—One dollar on subscribing, and one dollar and fifty cents on the 15th of December, 1864. 11-28-6t

PEMBROKE OIL COMPANY,

Venango County, Pennsylvania,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK,

$500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 A SHARE, FULL PAID.

Working Capital Reserved for Development, $10,000.

PRESIDENT—ALFRED HUNT, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT—EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, THOMAS W. EVANS.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. ALFRED HUNT, Philadelphia, President of the Bethlehem Iron Works.
Mr. WILLIAM C. HUNTER, No. 115 S. Water street, Philadelphia.
Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, No. 826 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. E. W. BAILEY, No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. HILL BURGWIN, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. B. RUSH BRADFORD, New Brighton, Pa.
Mr. J. L. CARNAGHAN, President of Corn Planter Oil Company, Allegheny City, Pa.
Mr. WILLIAM O. BUCHART, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

The Company own in fee simple 215 acres of the best Oil Territory on the right bank of the Allegheny river, near Oil City, with one producing Well and another nearly completed, with railroad, turnpike, and river access to the property.

For particulars, see Prospectus, to be found with any of the Directors, or at the offices of

MESSRS. COOPER & GRAEFF,

No. 11 EXCHANGE, and

Mr. S. HARVEY THOMAS,

No. 314 WALNUT STREET,

Who are authorized to sell a limited number of shares of stock. 11-24-6t

THE RUSSELL FARM OIL COMPANY,

SUGAR CREEK, VENANGO CO., PA.

CAPITAL ... $250,000.

FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES OF $5 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2.50 PER SHARE.

$25,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

J. B. McCREARY, President.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

J. B. McCREARY, | J. W. VANHOUTEN,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, | PHILIP FERREE,
JOHN BOWEN.

SAMUEL P. FERREE, Secretary and Treasurer.

The property belonging to the Company consists of One Hundred and Fifty Acres in fee simple, of valuable Lubricating Oil Land, situated on Sugar creek, about two miles from its mouth, which empties into French cre